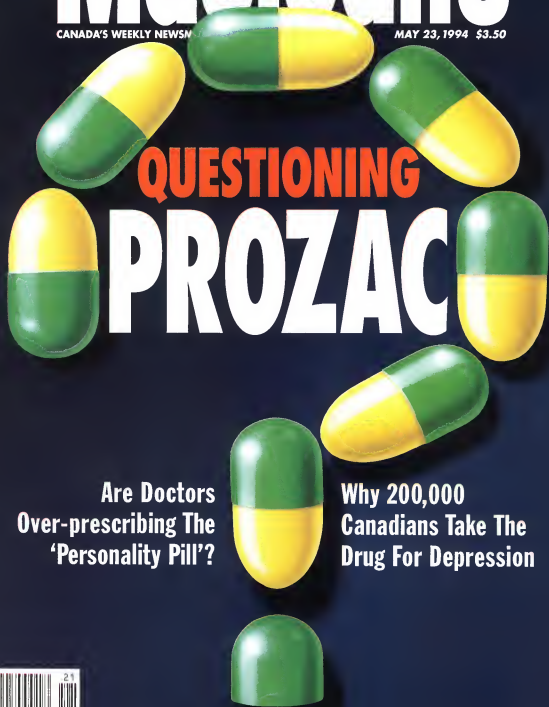


SUMMER JOBS: Where To Find Them **DEEPLY INDEBTED: HOW PROVINCES SPEND**

Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

MAY 23, 1994 \$3.50



QUESTIONING

PROZAC

**Are Doctors
Over-prescribing The
'Personality Pill'?**

**Why 200,000
Canadians Take The
Drug For Depression**



OPENING NOTES



Crystal: 'standing around and spinning'

Back in the saddle

FOR CRYSTAL, it's the road to his 1981 hit about a wild horse of Manhattan gets on a cowboy adventure. (By Crystal did his own stunts riding on a stampede of 300 Mustangs. "It was scary," the actor told *Madison*). "But I've been on the subway most of my life in New York, so it's sort of the same thing." To promote *Crystal Riders* in Canada, Hollywood has repaid the Calgary Stampede with a marketing campaign with a national hamburger franchise. Crystal has never been to the Stampede. "But I've all ways wanted to go," he says. "It's one of the great events of this hemisphere—the Olympics of cows and horses." Added the actor: "It was amazing. Somebody actually had to drink up barrel riding, cutting cows, just plain old cowboy around and spinning. Bull riding, now that's a good thought—let me just get on that 2,000-lb animal and strap my arms in, so if I fall it will rip every muscle in my life."

Meanwhile, Crystal is still taking his wounds after taking a spill with his doctoral degree. My *Saturday Night* (1992). The movie's box-office failure, he says, "hurt me, stunned me, surprised me, sent me reeling." But he claims he has concrete plans about giving up his doctoral studies—those who watch him lost the Oscar for four years. "I was tired of doing it," says Crystal. "It wasn't much of a challenge." And what did he do while Whinge Goldberg took his place this year? "I sat home, like most of the people in the world," he replies. "I sat there and said what everybody in the world says: 'Why is this so long?'"

Honorable mentions

This spring, at universities across the country, thousands of students will stand the podium to accept a diploma marking the culmination of years of hard work and dedication. And at those same ceremonies, Canada's schools of higher education will be recognizing another kind of achievement.



Court: the backbone of society

ment, conferring honorary degrees on individuals they deem to have contributed, throughout their lives, to the betterment of Canadian society. The first in a series of *Madison's* portraits of this year's honorees begins here.

Audrey Theberge, West Coast author, whose books include *Songs My Mother*

Tough Me and Interim Life, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C.

Shirley Carr, who, as president of the Canadian Labour Congress from 1986 to 1992, was the first woman leader of a national labor body (The University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, which this year promotes its first sex students, and up to 1,200 years old)

Joan Grenville, Prime Minister of Canada, and, according to officials at the Vaginal University of Ottawa, "a body defender of the national all-hill position and localism."

Douglas Cardinal, architect, whose commissions include the Information Space & Science Centre and the Canadian Museum of Contemporary Art (First University, Scarborough, Ont.)

Seiler Mary Jo Lecky, peace activist and founding editor of the *Canada New Times* (Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, N.S.)

Daphne Carr, journalist, author and former president of the (former) Progressive Conservative party, as well as a longtime Tory adviser (Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.)

Doris Jose Gaudreau, historian and founding editor of *Three Days*, a quarterly magazine that since 1975 has chronicled daily life in Labrador (Memorial University, St. John's, Nfld.)



Anwerthy (left) with staff members are reinforcements on the way?

Governing on a shoestring

THE FEDERAL LIBERAL campaign pledge to reduce the cost of a ministerial staff by \$20 million has proven to be one of their more shuffling promises to keep. Found with shoddy reduced manpower—Human Resources Minister Lloyd Axworthy, for one, is managing a \$274-million department with a 19-member staff, while his Conservative predecessor, Bernard Valente, had 47—many ministers privately complain that they are talking back the opposition. Blue-ribbon and Reform party in day-to-day activities. As a result, the Liberal reform staff has been kicking into high gear over day-to-day activities that the pure struggle might be found. Anwerthy, on May 3, in a speech to the annual hand-

raising dinner for the Quebec wing of the Liberal party in Montreal, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien suggested that while budget cuts could be as low as \$10 million rather than \$20 million. So could a big staff increase be in the works? Definitely not, says Peter Denko, Chrétien's communications director. While he acknowledges that there is grumbling, Denko says there are reasons that ministerial staffs are not to grow by as much as two-thirds. "These reasons are unfounded. We keep saying it," he says. "There are ministers who obviously would like more staff—we'd like to have more staff here, too. But we all have to make do with less." Aiding media for the downtown Toronto

PASSAGES

DIED: World-renowned psychoanalyst and writer Erik Erikson, 91, who coined the phrase "identity crisis," in a Harvard, Mass., nursing home. Trained in Vienna by Anna Freud, the German-born Erikson moved to the United States in 1933 where he eventually taught at leading universities a decade after obtaining an M.D. in 1926. He was also a devoted father. He died of cancer. He is survived by his wife, Joan, 88, the daughter of many Freudians, that personality is shaped over the entire lifespan and that social influences play a major part in that process. He wrote several books, including *Young Man Luther* and *Childhood and Society*, which won the 1979 Pulitzer Prize.

EXCITED: John Gacy, 52, the worst serial killer in American history, by lethal injection in a Missouri prison. He was 44 years old when he was sentenced to death for the so-called "pumpkin" of 33 young men and boys between 1972 and 1978, most of whom he buried in his suburban Chicago home. A self-proclaimed, successful contractor, Gacy—who often entertained at children's parties, dressed as a clown—maintained his innocence and the real, claims that often brought the bodies into his home when he was away on business.

CHARGED: Vancouver-area MP Brent Robson, 45, with criminal contempt of court, for refusing an injunction that stopped him from interfering with Quebec Sound logging operations, in Victoria. Robson was among a group of people protesting the B.C. government's decision to open up all a private area on Vancouver Island west coast to logging by MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. It was charged, Robson—who was fined \$250 in 1985 for his part in an anti-logging protest on the Queen Charlotte Islands—would face a sentence of up to two years in prison, but would retain his seat in the Commons.

DIED: Actor George Peppard, 65, who starred on stage and screen, but was best known for his TV role as the capricious, narcissistic cowboy who led a group of renegade Vietnam veterans in the 1967-68 series *The A-Team*, in pneumonia in Los Angeles.

RETIRED: Quebec Conservative Senator Solange Chagnon-Riel, 75, the former writer and broadcaster, after reaching the Senate's mandatory retirement age, in Ottawa.

DIVORCED: Actress Drew Barrymore, 35, from her two-month marriage to her ex-husband, Jeremy Thomas, 31, in Los Angeles.

Stepping on Tory toes

THE LIES ARE OUT on the Ontario Conservative Party's plan to win a provincial election by the end of next year. At least that is what Toronto's *Star* and the *Toronto Star* have said. The party's policy committee, headed up by Jack Leith, who was last week at the party's annual convention, has been told by the Tory nomination in her home ad of St. Andrew's St. Patrick's. Patrick's, a party of the party's policy committee, has been told by the party's nomination in her home ad of St. Andrew's St. Patrick's. Patrick's, a party of the party's policy committee, has been told by the party's nomination in her home ad of St. Andrew's St. Patrick's.



Boud: told she was not welcome

with a peace offering. Boud, who was her daughter's with leader Mike Harris's son, called Senator Scott's resignation, designed to root the 48-year-old in Ontario. Bouding to the right and leaving the Tories' traditional middle-of-the-road support, Boud says, would be disastrous.

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BEST-SELLERS

FICITION

1. *The End of War*, Frederick Forsyth (1)
2. *Life After Sex*, Douglas Coupland (3)
3. *Love, Sex, and the City*, Erica Korn (4)
4. *The Stripping House*, L. Anna Perle (5)
5. *The Stripping House*, L. Anna Perle (5)
6. *The Stripping House*, L. Anna Perle (5)
7. *The Stripping House*, L. Anna Perle (5)
8. *The Stripping House*, L. Anna Perle (5)
9. *The Stripping House*, L. Anna Perle (5)
10. *The Stripping House*, L. Anna Perle (5)

1. *Politics and the Law*

NONFICTION

1. *In the Endless World*, David Joy (1)
2. *The Gossamer's Kingdom*, David Joy (1)
3. *First Things First*, David Joy (1)
4. *The Politics of the Mind*, David Joy (1)
5. *Endless World*, David Joy (1)
6. *Endless World*, David Joy (1)
7. *Endless World*, David Joy (1)
8. *Endless World*, David Joy (1)
9. *Endless World*, David Joy (1)
10. *Endless World*, David Joy (1)

Compiled by David Joy

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AN AMERICAN VIEW



The real legacy of Richard Nixon

BY FRED BRUNING

In what may have been the defining moment of his career, Richard Nixon told reporters after a failed 1962 California gubernatorial campaign that he was through with politics. "You won't have Nixon to kick around any more, because preference this is my last press conference," he said.

Naturally, Nixon didn't mean it and henceforth would be remembered as the guy who promised to get, but just didn't. Two years earlier, he nearly lost Jack Kennedy in a race for the presidency, but Nixon was not the sort of fellow to let well enough alone. In 1968, there he was again—this time to battle poor Hubert Humphrey for the White House. The man who said he was choosing only retirement won the election and taught for us two a disconcerting lesson: Dick Nixon always had a little something working on the side.

It was appropriate that Nixon's death last month at age 81 stirred some kind of self-examination debate characteristic of the American dialogue. Just as Nixon demonstrated that he had a certain capacity for improvisation, the nation he left behind also thrives on flux and fluxation. Accordingly, many say Nixon was a great man, surely misunderstood. Decision theorists think Nixon was a great operator who shared power and compromised the constitution.

Over as a career, the fourth estate worried that it had offended Nixon as an exercise of pressmanship respect. And indeed there had been a number of enthusiastic newspaper pieces glorifying Nixonian foreign policy in Vietnam and China (Vietnam was another matter, of course) and rejecting Watergate to secondary status. Excepted, Nixon's legacy to the New York Times changed that the media's "desired reputation for locality is already a blow" and complained further that by treating Nixon as a green-eyed, cultured "temperament" in a group conspiracy to great him revolution.

**Success in foreign
affairs and the
occasional domestic
policy initiative
do not redeem
high-level mischief**

Abolition? Definition was more like it in some cases. Even President Clinton got swept away by the crowd. At ceremonial services in Yorba Linda, Calif., Clinton urged Americans to judge Nixon with kindness and on nothing "less than his entire life." Clinton said now only hardly need his days as a peace protest or, not perhaps likewise his forgotten the more than 27,000 American GIs who perished in Vietnam during a spell of war. Or maybe as the older ones in a town on Hill Clinton, as was the older ones in a town. People asked they wouldn't buy a used car from a fellow like Nixon, after all, and then elected him president. Americans are an economically erratic bunch and Nixon was a politician well suited to our metaphysical needs—a man in whom we see ourselves, the myth and the sublime.

From the start of his political journey, Nixon had appeared a mediocrity and mysterious fellow. Depending on their political persuasion, Americans took these characteristics as signs of his deep and introspective nature, or as warning that the man was dangerous. As a public figure, Nixon demanded constant monitoring and psychological interpretation. He rarely seemed to say what he meant or do what he intended.

If Dick Nixon claimed he had a secret plan to end the Indochina war, it could safely be assumed he surely was reloading the 352nd and spreading them towards Hanoi. Likewise, if he suggested conservatives that he would hold the line on social reform, he might use the phrase a little assistance plan or back formation authorizing billions to clean up the environment. He made his reputation as an enigmatic and better but inflated historic overtones in the Soviet Union and China. That was the deal with Nixon. Even those who thought they knew him best didn't know him at all.

In the end, Nixon's failed traditions will serve as his bequest in American culture. Since the former president's death, his critics have accused Nixon for leading the American people towards cynicism, but that is a foolish mistake. Cynicism is the result of democracy, not the cynicism and making it there. The vintage bumper sticker that urged us to "Question authority" was surely also advice, read it carefully. Only at our peril do we take the press conferences of politicians at face value. Only if we care too little for the republic do we accept without doubt their accents and handshakes and intonations of God Bless America.

Until Richard Nixon began to grow up, we were a little tribe. In the rough-and-tough 1950s century, Americans viewed their leaders with suitable skepticism, but the 20th century brought a golden sense of well-being—at least for members of the great white middle-class. Menaced destiny was war, common assumption. There came Vietnam to enter as like some terrible only never before entered. Richard Nixon followed themselves and before long, his greatest fall: Watergate.

Death was snatched by reassurance. Watergate was no trial. The president who began with a lie, a Democratic headquarters on June 17, 1972, betrayed a vindictive and personal administration at work. Before the entry after we saw, Americans learned that the White House suffered with government investigation, and considered paying back money to criminals. Nixon and his lieutenants tortured the truth, destroyed evidence, worked in parody, wrongheaded approach and sought to punish their adversaries as a nation considered excessive even by Washington standards. The world would have led to impeachment if Nixon hadn't quit the presidency first.

And if his successor, Gerald Ford, hadn't issued a pardon, Richard Nixon almost certainly would have faced criminal charges, too. Let's be clear: There is no purity in history, no truth, no equity, no equity. Success in foreign affairs and the occasional domestic policy initiative do not redeem high-level mischief. Nixon's journey to respectability from disgrace was a wondrous first of self-rehabilitation, but the rest was still the same. We owe Richard Nixon gratitude for reminding the public world of his journey. Beyond a prayer and final farewell, we owe him no such grace.

Fred Bruning is a writer with *Novelty* in New York.

INTENSIVE CARE

Can Diane Marleau rescue her damaged reputation as health minister?

I don't really bother her, federal Health Minister Diane Marleau is saying. The tale that she might soon be dumped from the federal cabinet does not get her down. She has known her share of adversity growing up as the daughter of a single mother in Sudbury, Ont., and she put soldiers on, doing the best she knows how. "If you just keep doing your job, eventually people will realize, hey, this person is actually doing a good job," she says. And by the end of the harrowing interview with *Maclean's*, it becomes clear that despite her brave facade, the criticism stings. "Wow, I stumbled!" she adds. "A lot of people have stumbled more than I have."

Marleau's credibility was weakened early by the government's decision in February to fight cigarette smuggling by slapping taxes on tobacco—severing a long-established federal policy of fighting smoking by raising prices. Then Prime Minister Jean Charest has admitted that his minister was hurt by the move—although he denied it at a news conference last month as first on the offer that he was planning to shuffle her out of his cabinet. "She was in the corner where the ink was too close," and Christine Gosselin Lewis, the administrator of Lacombe Hospital in Sudbury, who counts herself as a friend of Marleau's, says there was little that Marleau could do. "If you're perceived to have stumbled on the first major issue you face," he said in an interview, "then you have to wear criticism like a white."

But the 39-year-old Sudbury MP has not yet been able to restore her battered reputation. Not that she isn't trying her most high-profile battles with Alberta over private medical clinics and with British Columbia over extra billing since designed to showcase her as medicare's boss of *Arto*, the eye-right defender of the 1986 Canada Health Act, which enshrines the key principles of universal medicare. Marleau's problems are compounded by the

complexity of her department, which has an \$8.2-billion annual budget and includes responsibility for medicines, the safety of drugs and food and consumer products. In addition to general health care reform, she must also deal with such issues as the internet blood scandal and the ethical dilemmas posed by new reproductive technologies. It is a daunting portfolio at the best of times, one that only the strong and able can survive. And critics say that Marleau has yet to show that she is up to the task. "I think her days are numbered," says Reform MP Keith Martin, a Victoria doctor. "She doesn't get it. She doesn't have the background, she doesn't have the knowledge, she doesn't have the vision, she doesn't have the understanding."

In the five years Marleau spent as Opposition after her election to the House of Commons in 1989, there were few signs that would foreshadow her election to cabinet. A former municipal politician, she had been a loyal backer of second mind, deputy whip, associate finance

Trouna from a the Bow Valley Centre hospital in Calgary: Marleau (right) critics accuse her of picking fights with British Columbia and Alberta in order to pose as the champion of the medicare system



critic and member of the party's policy committee. Even at the 1986 riding association meeting at which she was acclaimed as the party's candidate, she remained in the shadow of Doug Pratt, then the Liberal MP who was resigning to return to private business. Officially, Christine named her to the cabinet because he was impressed with her common sense approach. Unofficially, according to insiders, she made it to Health because of the two-minute plight of Hedy Foy, a star Liberal candidate, Vancouver family doctor and former president of the B.C. Medical Association. Foy, now Marleau's parliamentary secretary, seemed a shoo-in as health

care's national health officer. Her answer: "I've done every thing in my life, including when I lost married my husband. I worked for a doctor as a medical secretary basically because I needed a job and it was a pretty good job and I loved being a medical secretary when I did it. I sort of had a lot of experience. I am really a company secretary. I can really speak to the people and I think it's important. I always think in terms of government of the people, for the people, by the people. I think I fit that."

There are a fair number of people who think otherwise, and even Marleau's supporters agree that she still has not proved herself. Richard Plon, a health economist at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, says that Marleau seems to be leaving the ropes, but adds that he will wait a while to make a final judgment. "I think she's going to win or lose an enhancing the Canada Health Act," he says. Attacks by the opposition, meanwhile, have been scathing. Pierre de Saurey, associate health critic for the New Quebecers, says that Marleau's transient delusion of the act is irrelevant. "Apart from registering that phrase, what has she done?" he asks.

Reform MPs make particular fun of Marleau's support for plain packaging of cigarettes as a way to counter the effects of the February reduction in tobacco taxes, a proposal that her critics say she is pushing simply to polish her image. "Our opinion is heavily crumbling around the minister's ears," says Alberta Reform and physician Gosselin Hill. "Her reaction to their plain packaging for cigarettes. She's lost her marbles."

The gibe that Marleau is taking action just to make her sagging image extend to her battles with British Columbia and Alberta. The B.C. fight is likely to come to a head this week, when Marleau says the federal government will impose a financial penalty over extra billing. "They are going to be backed for sure," she said. The only issue still to be worked out is the size of the penalty, which it is to match the amount by which the 44 upstart doctors in the province have exceeded the fees set out under the B.C. health plan—estimated at about \$750,000.

Marleau is also doing battle with Alberta over private health clinics such as the Gravel Eye Clinics, which charge a \$1,200 "facility fee" for a cataract operation (page 70) that a consumer's accountant might charge. About the clinics has given her critics ammunition to accuse her of picking a fight for political reasons. The minister first expressed concern about the clinics last year, but seemed mollified by a meeting in the end of March with Alberta Health Minister Shirley McGowan. The key thing, she said then, is that Alberta "must offer health services to sick people for free when they need it. That is absolutely basic and we both agree on that." But Marleau, who said she was reassured there, is no longer so sure. "I am looking around at the facility for that change," she said Marleau's "I am very worried about it."

Marleau's own officials, on the other hand, seem less concerned. "Our interest is more a problem with the global phenomenon of private clinics," explained Bruce Toland, director of program analysis at the department's research branch of her department. Toland said her words that they question whether Albertans have reasonable access to outpatient operations without charge and whether, as is the case at the clinics, the doctor's fee is covered



by confusion. Alberta officials, meanwhile, say they are perplexed. "We'd been given the impression that she was wanted," said Gordon. Turtle, a spokeswoman for the provincial health minister. "We are committed to the letter and the spirit of the Canada Health Act."

Marleau said the main problem with relying the act is that no one has done it the such a long time. "The codes in British Columbia have been going on for at least three years," she said. "One of the problems we have is that the previous government allowed those things to go on." That is an argument that Joseph Lussier, a health policy expert at McMaster University in Hamilton, finds convincing. "She is entrained by the fact that the federal government under the Conservatives had a strongly held and well-implemented policy of medical. You can't just turn a policy machine around on a dime when there has been a decade of policy drift," he says.

The challenge for Ottawa is that it has no constitutional role in medicine, except for its power to raise and spend money—and in the age of soaring deficits, that claim, which Lussier calls "the holy grail," has faded. So it is not surprising that some of the biggest changes in the way that health care is managed can be found at the provincial level. One province that gets special notice because of its role in the provision of medicine at 1983 is Saskatchewan, whose NDP government is making wholesale changes that have kept the province's health care budget steady at about \$1.5 billion since 1981-82. "We are saving enormous amounts [towards health care]," Saskatchewan Health Minister Louise Stenard said in an interview.

Stenard added that while Canada spends a bigger share of its gross domestic product—12 per cent—on health care than almost all industrialized countries except the United States (about 10.5 per cent), Canadians are by every conventional standard cost as healthy as Europeans. Says Stenard: "It is free for us to make changes to the health system to ensure that all that we are providing ourselves can bring to results in a healthier population and to make sure that medicine is affordable for future generations." To that end, Stenard has overhauled the way the system is funded and given power to district boards that will not only run area hospitals but also look at such issues as seniors and housing and other factors that affect public health.

Such solutions, and those being tried in other provinces, are good, says Hoby Fry, that the health care system is not so much underfunded as it is in need of a management overhaul. "The resources as they are given," she says, "but I don't think they are problems we can't deal with." When proper use of the health care system is going down the tubes, she's guessing. "The same might be said about Medicare's success as Canada's minister of health—think of the number of her dinner as at least concentrated failure."

WARREN CARAGATA with FIONA FOSBER
in Ottawa



Stenard performing eye surgery at the Calgary clinic. Left: Stenard

Future shock

Alberta blazes the trail for private medicine

Dr. Dale Vellert sits in a futuristic room, examining health images of brains and injured joints. The images were produced around the hall, where technicians have just read a woman's eyes on a computer table and are now sliding her into a laser-like machine. The computer, a 30-megabyte unit, augments magnetic resonance imaging scans, then blot a check as it takes pictures. And while Vellert, who is also a professor at the University of Alberta, is looking for ways to use the technology, the machine is also used to provide new images of soft tissue, bones and spines, ligaments and muscles. Most important, Vellert, a radiologist, works on the MR machine at Calgary's Foothills Hospital. But in the afternoon, he staffs the privately owned Western Canada MR Centre, a suite of offices in southeast Calgary where five to eight patients a day pay \$250 to \$300 for high-tech pictures of their bodies.

To their frustration, the one-person MR center and other private clinics that offer such treatments as eye surgery are the first edge of a private-medicine wedge that could undermine Canada's cherished universal medicine system. To these people, says Vellert, the "solution to Canadian health care"—is to open that, without radical change, he says, will backfire under to financial pressures. Now on the one of a federally sponsored forum on health-care reform set to begin in June, private medicine has sparked a noisy political row with federal Health Minister Donald Macdonald championing public health care against provincial governments that he claims threaten the principle of universality.

Vellert and other proponents of private medicine argue that Canada already has two-tiered health care, with wealthy Canadians taking their business to the United States. "Why should we support a health-care system outside our country?" he asks. Vellert, in fact, advocates two parallel systems in which only the poor would get government-funded medicine, but each doctor would work in both the public and private sectors to ensure equal levels of care. "I think Alberta is looking at that and saying, 'Is this realistic?'" says Vellert. "I would like to see them try this experiment."

Although the Alberta government has made no effort to curtail private clinics, it is not advocating a separate private system, Alberta Health Minister Stanley McCallum insists that the Canada Health Act allows private clinics, and says the province will continue to "test" the spirit and letter of the act. "The important thing," she adds, is that Alberta provides "very accessible access to public health care."

Still, aside from independent abortion clinics, which exist in most provinces, only Alberta, British Columbia and Manitoba have private clinics that charge fees for services the province provides in the public system. There are at least two in British Columbia, including an MR clinic that Jon Nilsson, a health minister at the former Social Credit government, opened in April. Manitoba has five clinics. Alberta has 22, including two MR clinics and five that specialize in eye operations. Private clinics have existed in Alberta since the early 1980s. But as these numbers have grown—and especially since

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the Alberta government announced massive health-care budget cuts in its Feb. 24 budget—they have become the focus of heated debate.

Edna-Henry Knap, a biomedical ethics professor at the University of Victoria and a prominent critic of privatization, wonders that private medicine may seem tempting to cash-strapped provinces grappling with reduced federal transfer payments. But he argues that, aside a few provinces that don't pay, others will follow. Then, he says, the private system will drain away the best physicians, undermining the quality of care given those who cannot afford to pay fees. "The real thing is that the United States is withdrawing from this kind of system while we're moving towards it," says Knap. "It's right off the wall."

Although there are moral dimensions to "private" the heart of the controversy concerns physicians who charge patients for services already provided in the public system. Victoria's MRC centre charges patients the full cost of their scans. Vellot says about half of the patients are referred—and have their bills paid—by third parties, including the provincial Workers' Compensation Board and insurance companies, as well as health trusts. The other half are people with what are considered nonurgent conditions, thus leaving injuries to chronic back pain or headaches. They are willing to pay to avoid waiting at least five months for a fully funded scan at a hospital. (The public system can accommodate urgent cases within 24 hours.)

At the private Genesis Eye Centre in Calgary and Edmonton, fees are more complex: someone with Alberta health care for their work, about \$550 for a contact lens prescription. In addition, the centres charge patients a facility fee of up to \$1,000. That fee, says the clinics' owner, Dr. Howard Gensel, covers disposable equipment, nurses and other overhead—costs for which hospitals receive provincial funding.

An internationally renowned ophthalmologist, Gensel, now 60, grew up in a farm near Calgary. He was still working in the public system in the mid 1970s when he introduced to Canada a new contact procedure called phakic intraocular. Rather than removing the eye's whole natural lens, he makes a small hole in the cornea and inserts a contact on the cloudy contact made; thus implants a plastic lens in the cornea. The technique—which lessens the prospect of retinal damage and improves vision—is now widespread. But in 1990, Gensel was still one of the few physicians using the technique—and he had a waiting list of 100 patients lined up in his access to hospital facilities. Gensel says, he began moving surgical suites from an oral surgeon. In 1994, he opened his own clinic in Calgary, followed



Vellot with MRC mechanics: "Why should we support health care outside our country?"

by the clinic in Edmonton seven years later.

These eye centres now employ about 300 people, including an optician. They offer a wide range of services and the latest in vision-tech technology. As well, the two contact surgery suites in Calgary are supported by glass from an observation room where family members can watch—and talk to a patient over an intercom—during surgery.

Edna-Henry Knap's criticism acknowledges no politics. It is the high quality of service be-

coming from the centres that has drawn consumer advocates and even health department officials. Last week, the legislature's Private Bills Committee, which was considering Gensel's proposal, announced that it will reserve its decision until the fall.

Lillian Douglas, president of the Alberta Association of Registered Nurses and one of those who spoke against the bill, argues that it could allow physicians to establish fee-based—and to encourage even more privatization—"This act," she says "is like a boulder dropped into a pond—and the ripple effect can be phenomenal." What the bill's sponsors stress, Douglas says, is reform with an emphasis on preventive care. "If we did that in a serious co-ordinated way," she says, "we would not need to look at the private sector to lead us out of problems."

Gensel himself argues that private clinics can play a leading role in maintaining public health care. "We have the freedom, we have the desensitizing ability, we can innovate," he says. The new techniques and technology pioneered by his clinic, he says, eventually got picked up by the public system. "That's not in any way that what the government does isn't good," he adds. "But to say that, because we have excellent institutions, they're the only ones that should have freedom is ignoring against what we stand for in a democracy."

A little about freedom, the universality and accessibility are fully at stake, as well. As provincial governments across Canada grapple with mounting deficits, money and inequality are proving to be a potent political lever—nowhere more so than in Alberta.

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CANADA

Redrawing democracy

In a denouement, the *American* journalist H. L. Menckens wrote in 1905, "see party of ways devotes its chief energies to trying to prove that

the other party is unfit to rule. Both commonly succeed, and are right." That is certainly true of the traditional powerhouses in Canada, the Liberals and Progressive Conservatives. The Liberals spent nine years out of power trying to convince voters that the Tories were arrogant, insensitive to voters' concerns and as corrupt as power solely for its own sake. The outcome of the election showed their accuracy as well as the Tories' accuracy about their drag days in government to fit that description. Now, remarkably,

the teenage head of Tories on Parliament Hill has taken a first step towards turning the tables—with senior "help" from the Liberals.

The issue is Bill C-18, informally known as the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Suspension Act. A more appropriate name might be the Readjustment and Suspension of Democracy Act. The bill, now before the Senate, would overturn existing legislation that provides for ridings to be redrawn after each

federal census. At present, that responsibility is given to independent commissions from each province and territory.

The importance of population shifts is obvious in the glaring imbalances in present seat distribution. For example, from 1981 to 1991, when the last census was taken, the population of the southern Ontario riding of York-South increased from 94,000 to 233,000 people. By contrast, some ridings in the Atlantic provinces have as few as 30,000 people. On a provincial level, Ontario and British Columbia's populations each grew by about 36 per cent. The redrawn map would give four more seats to Ontario and two to British Columbia.

The trouble is that the people overseeing redistribution had the clerk to produce a new electoral map recommend to the Liberals. The number of seats in the House of Commons would increase from



**BACKSTAGE
OTTAWA**

BY ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH

205 to 301. Quebec, with 75 seats, would fall for the first time below the symbolic benchmark of 25 per cent of parliamentary representation.

That would allow sovereigntists to deny the province's supposedly declining position within Canada. Another consideration is that the Liberals won 58 of 99 Ontario seats under the present formula—and many MPs argued that they shouldn't come with success. British Columbia, the other province to gain seats, is bitterly opposed for the party. Faced with those problems, the Liberals moved publicly about the need to re-examine the existing system. The result was Bill C-18, which would result in the next election being fought on an electoral map based on the 1981 census. Despite pre-election assurances that they would not use such a tactic, the Liberals then invoked clause 14 of the bill through the Commons.

The combination of speed and silence—and by reflexive opposition in the Commons and a society, latterly silent, Ottawa's grand policy—graspingly would have worked had it not been for the Tories. Using the party's majority in the upper chamber, Tony Smith

Leader John Lynch-Sutton launched a campaign to modify the bill and stall its passage. At the same time, party leader Jean Charest made C-18 the focus of many of his speeches.

Last week, Liberal Senator Roger Firth asked the Senate to delay discussion of the bill—while other Liberal senators suggested they were prepared to support Tony amendments that would effectively gut it. That would send it back to the Commons to be voted on at its second stage. At the same time, an adviser to Prime Minister Jean Chrétien suggested that the act will be amended to take into account the 1991 census. That, the aide said with a straight face, was "always our intention because of the importance we attach to the parliamentary process." That must be true: they even made the Senate look good.

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COMMANDER CONVICTED

A court martial in Ottawa convicted a senior Gulf War commander of sexually harassing a female officer under his command. Col. Romeo Lalonde, 52, led Canadian Forces in the Persian Gulf region of Qatar in 1991 as part of the multinational coalition against Iraq. The court convicted Lalonde of sexually harassing Capt. Catherine Newman, 25, but acquitted her of sexual assault. Newman complained that Lalonde fondled her breast and put his hand under her skirt in a van one day and other officers returned from a party in Qatar in March, 1991. The five-member court ordered that Lalonde be demoted one rank to Lieutenant-Colonel, be fined \$2,800 and receive a severe reprimand.

FREE VOTE ON GAYS

Ontario's NDP government announced that it will allow a free vote on legislation ending full recognition of homosexual relationships. The bill, the first of its kind in Canada, would give same-sex couples the right to apply to adopt children, to receive spousal pension benefits when a partner dies and to be eligible for other employee benefits. Several NDP MPs said they will oppose the measures when the vote takes place, probably by early June.

HIGH SEAS CRACKDOWN

Federal Fisheries Minister Stan Tobin introduced legislation intended to crack down on fishing by foreign vessels just beyond Canada's 200-mile territorial limit. The bill would allow fisheries officers to board vessels on the high seas to search for illegal catches of cod, haddock and other species that migrate over international boundaries.

NO APOLOGIES

Manuel Allard, chairman of the House of Commons justice committee, said the panel may have unfairly accused Ghislaine Belliveau, vice-chairman of the National Parole Board's Prairie region, of playing a critical role in releasing five prisoners who went on to kill. But in the end, committee members did not offer any apologies to Belliveau.

SIGNALLING AN APPEAL

Justice Minister Allan Rock and Finance Minister Paul Martin sent out strong signals that Ottawa will appeal a May 3 Federal Court of Appeal ruling that said those receiving child support payments do not have to pay tax on them. During a meeting with several hundred Liberal women in Ottawa, the ministers said the court decision had thrown the federal tax and child support system into chaos.

Canada NOTES



DARK SIDE OF THE SUN: Thousands of Canadians seized their masks skyward to catch a glimpse of an unusual solar eclipse—which occurs when the moon almost completely blocks out the sun. The first effect could be seen in a 800 km wide band from southwestern Ontario to Cape Breton. Spectators suffered serious eye damage as a result of looking directly at the sun.

New Bernardo charges

Court documents filed last week show that Paul Bernardo, who already faces first-degree murder charges in the deaths of Ontario schoolgirls Kristen French and Leslie Mahaffy, has been charged with manslaughter and aggravated sexual assault in the 1980 death of 16-year-old Tara Stiles.

Details of the charges were released when Justice Patrick LeSauter rejected an extraordinary request by Crown and defence lawyers to have the victim's name stricken from the public record, on the grounds that the information could jeopardize Bernardo's chance for a full trial. Donald LeGage, 71, counsel conceded that divulging the names of the victims and the date of the offences does irreparable harm to the accused.

Tara, the younger sister of Kerla Holmes—who is serving a 12-year sentence for manslaughter in the deaths of French and Mahaffy and who is expected to be the Crown's chief witness against Bernardo—died on Christmas Eve, 1980, after a gathering at the Bernadette home in St. Catharines, Ont. A coroner ruled that she had asphyxiated after choking on her own vomit. The case was reopened after Bernardo's arrest last year.

The new indictment against Bernardo contains three other charges, including second-degree murder against one victim between October and December, 1992. There is also a charge of sexually assaulting another victim between May, 1990, and December, 1992, and one count of sexual assault causing bodily harm.



Tara, who died at the family home

SCRAMBLING THE UN

Haiti's pariah military regime digs in its heels

Come Merik is fighting back. The 66-year-old Democratic congressman from Florida—the promised lead for Haitians fleeing military oppression and abject poverty as their home island—has been vocal critic of Washington's two-year-old policy of forcibly repatriating the refugees. "I guess without saying that U.S. immigration policy has a double standard—one for Cubans, and another for Haitians and other catanulifers," she said last week after the bodies of five Haitian boat people, two of their children, washed up on a Florida shore.

And she is not very impressed by President Bill Clinton's announcement last week that Haitians intercepted by the U.S. Coast Guard would soon get a chance to present their asylum claims on board American warships or in other countries in the region. Just five days after that announcement, U.S. ships returned about 277 boat people to the Haitian capital, Port-au-Prince. But what really got Merik angry was the Haitian military's assistance of a new puppet president—a direct slap at U.S. efforts to restore democratically elected presidential ruler Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power. "There's no more time for pussyfooting," said Merik, bluntly calling for U.S. military action in Haiti. "It's time to get the job done."

Merik is not alone in her outrage. Senator Tom Harkin, an Iowa Democrat, accused up the footings of many on Capitol Hill who are galvanized by Haiti's defiance. "The Haitian military once again threatened its own at the United States," declared Harkin. "It has drawn a line in the sand." Under growing pressure to act, Clinton administration officials denounced the Haitian regime's opposition to all 81 potential trade agreements as president as cynical, anti-international and illegal. (During his shorted eight-month term as president, Aristide last January threatened to retire from the Supreme Court.) Meanwhile, the U.S. envoy to the United Nations said that some kind of a UN peacekeeping force with no

American—and perhaps Canadian—composition would eventually be needed "to deal with the security issues in Haiti and to deal with trying to reconstruct it." But Washington officials denied newspaper reports that they were planning an invasion to divide the Haitian parts led by Lt. Gen. Raoul Cédras. Instead, they said that they were putting their faith in tough new sanctions that the UN is imposing this month.

An 11-month-old oil and arms embargo on Haiti, the most destitute country in the Western Hemisphere, has already enraged its

31, when a seasonal trade embargo in Haiti goes into effect unless the military regime has stopped down by then. Under the new UN sanctions, about 15,000 Haitians will lose their also importing products for U.S. and other foreign companies. Thousands more will lose jobs in the fruit, vegetable and handicraft industries. "Whatever exports you could have made will come to a halt," said one dispossessed Haitian businessman. "The assembly sector will totally close down."

However, many critics of the new sanctions and the reversal of U.S. policy in such



Haitian refugees are said for Florida: a trade embargo will hit the poor hardest

people economic infrastructure. The poor, who make up 78 per cent of the nation's new oil-rich capitalists, have been the worst hit. The prices of staples such as rice and beans have more than doubled since the embargo went into effect last June, as has the cost of riding on buses of the tragically collapsed buses known as tap-taps. "Look at me, I'm getting this," said one Aristide supporter in Port-au-Prince, who declined to give his name. "I can't afford to eat. I'm working but my kids can't go to school and there is no chance of me paying for my house."

Still, things will only get worse after May

any regularization say they may only make the Haitian Jews more determined this year. By pitting Aristide in the National Palace, they say, Haiti's real rulers, the military, have delivered an "a-year-old" message to Clinton that they have no intention of returning before the May 21 deadline. "Cédras is not leaving, this is a clear message again," said one frustrated Western diplomat in Port-au-Prince. As the same time, some analysts said that because grain shortages are likely to increase in Haiti, where more than 300 people have been killed in political violence this year alone and many more have been



A victim of political violence in Port-au-Prince: analysts say human rights abuses are likely to increase this year

ILLUSTRATION BY GUY LAWRENCE

developed, battered or raped. Human rights workers claim that refugees expelled by the United States were among the victims.

Meanwhile, refugee advocates say that even growing numbers of frightened and desperate Haitians—60% of whom have been tolerated at sea already this year—will be encouraged by the change in U.S. policy to attempt the dangerous 50-mile voyage to southern Florida. "They will go because they have the chance," said Anne Palmer, senior director of the National Council for Haitian Refugees. "It makes a difference that they feel they have a fighting chance of getting accepted."

Despite the signs of new American resolve, representatives of the 80,000-member Haitian community in Canada were skeptical about U.S. repatriation and sanctions in the Caribbean state. Serge Boecheris, a spokesman for Montreal-based Canada-Quebec Haitian Resistance group, denounced the new sanctions as "another example of Clinton's hypocrisy, in which he has been loudly calling for embargoes, but now punishes them the previous while at the same time effectively supporting the dictatorship in Port-au-Prince."

By May 21, however, national coordination of the National Council of Citizens of Haiti (Délégation), said Boecheris, described the cowardly sentiment in the core country as "a mixture of hope and doubt." He said that while most Haitians had made it to Canada, what he believed that something can be done to end their homeless of the out-

stay leaders who are fleeing Aristide in 1991, most find it "difficult to believe" that help will come from Washington. "In our eyes, the Haitian army is an American product," Donatien claimed. "It was created by the Americans to serve American interests."

Still, a congressional embargo is the best route to oust the military regime, says Boecheris, whose organization is trying to make Canadian import of commodities in Haiti. "They would not let a month power if the Americans led an effort to impose a real embargo," he asserted. "They have to do it all everything—food, fuel, medicines. At present, the half-measures that have been imposed merely show the dictatorship in consultation they hold on power while among about the gray business of taking money in the country who supports Aristide."

Boecheris and Donatien both oppose armed intervention in Haiti at the moment. "Unless you employ sufficient force, a military adventure in Haiti would go the same way as Somalia or Rwanda," said Donatien. "The problem is that the Americans do not really seem to have any clear idea about what they want to have happen in Haiti." Boecheris supports that view. "All of Clinton's actions have been motivated by domestic U.S. concerns, not by the destruction of Haiti," he said.

As for the best route for Canada to follow, Boecheris and Donatien are again in agreement. "Canada should use whatever influence it has with the Americans to continue to

press for the return of Aristide, not because of Aristide personally but because of the principle Aristide represents," said Donatien, pointing to the fact that the ousted president was, for the first time in Haitian history, freely elected by the country's population.

In Ottawa last week, Foreign Affairs Minister Andre Gauthier asked an advisory panel session to act on it. "We believe these measures will work," Gauthier said outside the Commons. Canada is part of a four-nation mission—with the United States, Venezuela and France—that the United Nations formed last year to help provide a solution to the Haitian impasse, said Gauthier. "Our objective is to bring back Aristide and to work with his government in establishing a development program that would generate progress that will convince Haitians to stay in their country rather than to leave."

With U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry scheduled to visit Ottawa this week, Foreign Affairs officials said they will seek Canadian participation as an expected 100 peacekeeping force in Haiti—after democratic government is restored there. But last last week in Port-au-Prince, as demonstrators clashed with military advisers in the National Palace to choose ministers for his parish government, the prospect of a return to democracy seemed as distant as the bedlamming streets of southern Florida.

ANDREW DUNN and ANDREW SCHWARTZ in Port-au-Prince and MIAMI GAGE in Montreal

Let's make a deal

A Communist island flirts with capitalism

In a nondescript apartment building on a garbage-strewn back street in central Havana, just a few doors from the headquarters of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, four people have gathered to conduct a crime: they are paying to have a meal served to them. In the front room of the apartment where she lives, a middle-aged woman in a shorts and a knee track top brings out aluminum cabbages, chilled tap water and plates of rice topped with a grizzly piece of meat, placing them on a table set with a white cloth and place mats adorned with The Squeezing cartoon character. The dining table is this simple treat, pay their lodgers use U.S. dollar cash, and make way for the next business, who are already waiting impatiently in the hallway.

The clandestine home-revolution, or perhaps in one of dozens now operating in the Cuban capital—illegal outposts of private enterprise in one of the world's last bastions of state socialism. Cuba has been cautiously trying to reintegrate into the capitalist world's economy since the 1960s, opening its borders to land and foreign investment and tourism. The collapse of the east bloc and the Soviet Union, however, rebuffed Cuba's 50 percent of its foreign trade and billions of dollars in annual aid, throwing the economy into crisis and forcing the government to accelerate its economic reform drive. Last summer, Fidel Castro's government unveiled measures to legalize the possession of foreign currency and allow legal self-employment. The latter change has spawned thousands of small businesses, from beauty salons to bicycle repair shops. But raising a private restaurant remains illegal, punishable by fines of up to \$2,000—and even a prison term.

For most Havana residents these days, a clandestine dinner away from home is what passes for a night on the town. A typical monthly income ranges between 200 and 300 pesos. (The official exchange rate is one peso to the U.S. dollar, but on the black market the peso is worth only about a penny.) Meanwhile, single meals are rapidly rationed and there are shortages of everything from light bulbs to toothpaste and car parts.

A few miles from Havana's tourism center, however, is another world: in the posh Miramar district, a vast supermarket offers everything from frozen pizzas to Sherry peacock bottles. Sony CD players and the latest Hollywood movies on video cassette. Payment is in hard currency only, U.S. dollars preferred. Until recently, such luxuries were available

only to foreign diplomats and Communist Party officials. Now, most of the customers belong to the small minority of Cubans who have access to foreign currency, mostly through the tourist trade.

Fortunately, the recent reforms are heralding a new hierarchy of privilege in a state that, 35 years after Castro and his followers staged a Marxist revolution, still remains itself as a social of capitalist capitalists. "A class division has developed in Cuba between those

who have dollars and those who don't," says a Havana office worker who is employed by a European firm. "It depends upon people." Juan Mario Lora, a divorcee of the First World Congress, an independent but pro-government think tank, acknowledges as much. "This was never the question of Cuba's social project," he says. "But when there were two worlds, you could choose which to serve in. Now, there is only one: the capitalist world. You can't live in capitalist methods."

Tourism is a major foreign-belted Cuba's gradual transformation. Last year, 556,000 visitors (including nearly 110,000 from Canada) came to the island, up from 459,000 in 1992. The tourist trade was estimated \$994 million in 1993, and the goal of the Cuba Tourist Board is to attract \$1.4 billion in 1994. Meanwhile, the government is courting foreign investors more ardently than ever. Dozens of Western and Latin American companies have branched past ventures, blockades,

looking to build on these trends, the Cuban government invited a 14-nation coalition last month in Havana that brought together hundreds of economic elites.

More important still are the pressures that reflect among the 11 million Cubans who remain on the island. Foreign observers in the visa estimates that between 20 and 25 percent of the population has regular access to dollars—whether in the form of tips in tourist hotels and restaurants, salaries paid by foreign firms, money sent from relatives abroad or earnings in the black market. While few, if any, would be considered well off by Western standards, they nonetheless have access to goods, services, restaurants and hotels most of their fellow citizens can only dream about.

For the rest of the population, life is a daily struggle. Monthly ration booklets provide Cubans with small amounts of rice, beans, coffee, sugar, soap and other staples at high,

cliffing prohibition and theft. Delinquency, the number of Cuban citizens who flee to the West has climbed in the last two years. According to the U.S. Coast Guard, 3,826 Cubans made the dangerous trip across 96 miles of open sea to Florida in 1993, up from 2,517 in 1992. Another 200 or so Cubans claim refuge in every year in the Guantánamo, a revolving star for fugitives between Mexico and Eastern Europe. Castro's son (daughter, Ana Fernandina Berroa, detected on the United States last year).

So far, Cuba's ubiquitous security forces have managed to ensure that the economic reforms does not undermine the system's opposition to the Castro regime. But discontent simmers just below the surface, especially among the young. Since last August, there have been several incidents of stone and bottle throwing and vandalism of government property, mainly in Havana. One working as a war-torn educational system, others as

working hard without sugar cane, and we still live badly," complains a young professor at Havana University. "Under 260 pesos a month. Hard money can make that much in tips in one night." He adds, "I used to admire Castro, but the first job of any politician should be the welfare of his people, and he's not doing that. I used to believe in him, the government, but they said all we ever had to do was depend on the Soviet Union. After it collapsed, many people lost confidence in the government's aim."

Cuba officials respond that the economy left bottom last year and is now slowly recovering. The government has promised major reforms, but has not yet

announced any specific timetable for economic liberalization. And while the need for further reform is widely acknowledged, many Cubans would be loath to give up such valuable possessions as their universal education and health care. "You have both hardliners and reformers in the government right now," says a Western diplomat with long experience in the country. "There's no consensus on the leadership on exactly what to do, or how far to go towards free markets."

Cuba's leaders are keenly aware that state economic reform plans are major risks in bringing about the legacy of Eastern Europe's socialist regimes. The question now is how long Cuba can preserve its socialist system while encouraging private enterprise, permitting the emergence of a relatively prosperous middle class and allowing its long-suffering people to rub shoulders with affluent Western tourists.

VINCE BRESLIN in Mexico



Castro 35 years after his Marxist revolution, private enterprise returns



Havana residents live up for food. Life is a daily struggle for most Cubans

Japan's third largest automaker, is considering opening its second plant. Canadian companies are also busy. Delta Flight's Ltd. of Toronto has bought the hotels in Havana City, Calgary-based Canada Northwest Energy Ltd. is involved in oil prospecting and Lebel's beer is widely available in hard currency shops.

American companies are still hesitant about doing business with Cuba by a 25-year-old trade embargo but that policy is coming under increasing criticism in Washington. There are even signs of rapprochement between the Castro government and the nation or so Cuban capitalists, most of whom live in the United States. (An estimated 1,000 to 4,000 Cubans have settled in Canada.) Although the hardline anti-Castro lobby still predominates, more moderate groups in the United States have recently called for an end to the embargo as the first step towards improved relations with the Marxist regime.

by subsidized prices. But for many other customers they must turn in the black market, where traders act as intermediaries of imported goods as well as products stolen from state stores and farms. There is a bar of soap costs around 20 pesos—about as much as most Cubans earn in a week.

Lives of people now in front of the new stores with goods for sale. Gasoline has been in chronically short supply since the collapse of the Soviet Union, which used to trade oil for Cuban sugar. The shortage of energy has forced people to get around on bicycles or sporadic buses, and comes frequent power blackouts lasting as long as 20 hours a day. As a result of the power cuts, and electricity shortages, water in many older Havana neighborhoods is delivered by truck and loaded up to apartments in buckets.

Cuba's economic crisis has provoked a surge in crime, in-

SOUTH AFRICA

The birth of a nation

Nelson Mandela assumes the mantle of power

Less than five years ago, he was officially considered a "non-person." Facing the darkest days of apartheid, those who dared to quote him, keep his photograph, or even publicly speak his name, could end up in jail. But last week, in an emotional ceremony that marked turning the quest for a new South Africa into a reality, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela—whose African, National Congress was a landmark victory in April's multiracial elections—was sworn in as South Africa's first black president. Under tight security, a crowd of over 120,000, including kings, princes, heads of state, government leaders and officials from 300 countries, assembled outside Pretoria's strictly white Union Buildings to hear Mandela herald the dawn of a new era in his homeland. "The race for the healing of wounds has ended," declared the 75-year-old president in an emotional address that brought tears to the eyes of black and white alike. "The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come. The time to build is upon us."



De Klerk and Mandela at inauguration ceremony in Pretoria, celebrating as Cape Town (below) during the streets.



While a choir sang the country's new anthem, *Nkosi Sikelele Afrika* (God Bless Africa), and the *Akhelek* song *De Klerk* (The Calf), South Africa's first post-apartheid president, F.W. de Klerk, who in February, 1990, approved his release from prison after 27 years, that launched the country on the road to reform that ended 342 years of white domination—and awarded the vote to 30 million blacks. At a banquet held in Mandela's home the night before his inauguration in Pretoria, de Klerk, who along with ANC chairman Thabo Mbeki will serve as deputy president in a five-year national unity government, gave his last speech as South African leader. "This is the capital city of a country that had the guts

President Al Gore, presidents Fidel Castro of Cuba and Ezer Weizman of Israel and Palestinian Education Minister chairman Thabo Mbeki. Elsewhere, at a reception in O'town hosted by the South African Embassy, Prime Minister John Christen congratulated the nation on its "triumph of negotiation over violence, of tolerance over hatred." Trade Minister Ray Mchane and Finance Minister Paul Motsele, meanwhile, announced that O'town will grant preferential status to imports from South Africa—resulting in at least a 30-per-cent reduction in duty on those goods.

But in world leaders' tandem, the birth of a nation and entry South Africa's dawned in the streets, not everyone was celebrating. In the white-only town of Ventersburg, 200 km west of Pretoria, where Eugene Terre Blanche's neo-Nazi Afrikaner Broederbond Movement is headquartered, the streets were eerily quiet. Across South Africa, counselling services were inundated with calls from distraught whites concerned about their sudden loss of status. And Graham Viljoen, an advocate of an exclusively white Afrikaner homeland whose right-wing Freedom Party was also active in the 40,000 National Assembly, declared loyalty after Mandela's inauguration. "Today is not so important. What is important is what follows."

Mandela is acutely aware of the difficulties ahead. He and his new 25-member cabinet—which includes his estranged wife, Winnie, as a junior minister—will inherit 90-per-cent unemployment and a 30-per-cent literacy rate. The black majority, 75 per cent of the population, is anxious for Mandela to make good on election promises to provide jobs, houses, education, health care and basic attention to crime. Meanwhile, he must create a new coalition between supporters of the ANC and the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party in the eastern KwaZulu-Natal region—not to mention the threat of right-wing white terrorism. But Mandela went out of his way last week to assure his new job of inclusion. "We shall build a society," declared the new president, "in which all South Africans, both black and white, will be able to walk tall, without any fear in their hearts, insured of their inalienable right to human dignity—a new dawn of peace with itself and the world!"

Altogether, at a great moment in its history to rise above its divisions and break through to peace and reconciliation," he said. Among the many dignitaries who travelled to Pretoria for Mandela's inauguration were Deputy Prime Minister Sheld Cope, U.S. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and Vice

RELIEF FOR RWANDANS

U.S. planes began flying relief supplies to thousands of Rwandan refugees in western Tanzania. About 200,000 Rwandese fled ethnic and political strife in their country last month and crossed into Tanzania, where aid workers are trying to ease conditions in what they are calling the biggest refugee camp in the world. UN Security Council members reached broad agreement to authorize a 5,000 peacekeeping troops for Rwanda, reinforcing its peace-keeping force of 4,000 soldiers who have been unable to stop the slaughter of an estimated 200,000 people.

CLINTON'S CHOICE

President Bill Clinton nominated federal Judge Stephen Breyer of Boston to the U.S. Supreme Court. Breyer, 43, has support among both Democrats and Republicans, making confirmation by the Senate almost certain. In choosing Breyer to succeed retiring Justice Harry Blackmun on the nine-member court, Clinton passed over interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt and Arkansas judge Richard Posner, both longtime friends and allies whose nominations might have stirred opposition.

A SHIFT TO THE RIGHT

Melanie Tyson Shira Baruch was installed as prime minister at the head of Italy's 53rd postwar government. Baruch's 20-member cabinet includes members of his own conservative Forza Italia party, the neo-fascist National Alliance and the moderate Northern League, the three parties in the Freedom Alliance coalition that won last election. Voters turned on Italy's far-right, the Christian Democrats and socialists, because of corruption scandals.

BUDGET '95

The U.S. Congress passed President Bill Clinton's \$1.54-billion (U.S.) spending bill for fiscal 1995. The largest expansion in the budget is social security at \$337 billion, defense at \$271 billion, interest payments at \$213 billion and Medicare at \$161 billion.

PANAMA'S NEW PRESIDENT

Left-of-center businessman Ernesto Pérez Ballad雷斯 won Panama's presidential election, which ended the country's banishment from citizenship to democracy after 1989. In 1989, U.S. invasion that toppled Manuel Antonio Noriega from power. Ballad雷斯, 47, of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, won 59 per cent of the vote. He lost to General Abimael Noriega's son, General Noriega's brother and former chief of police, who was also a senator.

World NOTES

The PLO takes charge

They were largely symbolic events, but they were enough to cause changes of self-worth in the minds of 400,000 Palestinians. Under a multilateral Palestinian flag, an advance contingent of about 150 Palestinian policemen arrived last week in the town of Beit al-Shah, the first settlement to come under Palestinian authority in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. The town's new Gaza Strip under a self-rule accord signed in Washington last September. That day later, another contingent of police drove across the Al-Nabi Buraq road from Jordan to the West Bank town of Jericho, the future seat of Palestinian self-rule. In both places, the arrivals prompted widespread rejoicing. "It is a great moment—to see the Israeli soldiers lowering the Israeli flag and have it replaced with the Palestinian flag," said Adnan Janjeh, a 40-year-old laborer in Jericho who watched the arrival with his two children.

Although the transfer of authority was proceeding slowly, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) officials said that their goal was to take over all civil powers in Jericho and the Gaza Strip—including the operation of schools and hospitals—by this week. Self-rule will not fully take effect until the PLO completes the establishment of a 36-member Palestinian Authority that will control the two areas. PLO members were named to the body last week, but the process has been delayed by fighting among Palestinian officials. Meanwhile, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin cautioned that the "weak link" of the peace agreement would be the ability of the 5,000-member Palestinian police force to prevent anti-Israeli attacks. Not long after he made a Jericho truck driver in Israel was wounded by bullets in an ambush—case of several shooting incidents last week.



Gaza residents greet arriving police in self-rule.

Mourning John Smith

Few politicians inspired the heartfelt tributes that flowed in Britain last week for Labour Party leader John Smith, who died suddenly at age 58 after suffering a brain stroke in his London apartment. In his brief career, the young politician, who had won a seat in the House of Commons, recalled his integrity, decency and commitment to public service. Prime Minister John Major called him "an opponent, not an enemy."

Smith had suffered a heart attack in 1988, but had refrained from drinking, eating and exercise habits. The tragedy particularly stunned Labour. Leading the 30-year-old Tory government by 30 points in recent opinion polls, its members were confident that they were on the brink of

regaining power for the first time since 1970, to large part because of Smith's active, winning presence at the helm.

A Scottish lawyer who had been active in Labour politics since age 14, Smith was the Labour leadership in 1982, succeeding Neil Kinnock, after the party's 1982 general election defeat. He was the first to launch a successful fight to reduce the power of unions within its ranks. The move—and Smith's credibility, and restoring hope—made the party more palatable to middle-class voters, and Labour scored sweeping victories in this month's local council elections. The success of that Kinnock means it is likely that Labour will choose his successor in the next of its so-called modernizers. The leading candidates include former Gordon Brown, 41, and former chief spokesman



Smith's deputy



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HOW PROVINCES SPEND

Total government debt is projected to reach the \$758-billion level

BY MIKY JANIGAN

It is an old trick of budget makers to tack the bad news onto the first print in the bad pages. So when Quebec Finance Minister André Bonifas rose in the National Assembly last week, his message initially appeared as a welcome relief to the province's beleaguered residents. Personal income taxes were cut. The sales tax declined on most goods. There were extra breaks for low-income families, including a refundable tax credit for day care expenses. Reserves were being added. The annual deficit was heading downward. With an election to be held within the next six months, there was little emphasis on the fact that Quebec has raised its new deficit target by wide margins as much of the past three years. And all at those deficits will add up to a total debt of \$69.6 billion on March 31, 1995.

The Quebec announcement capped the annual crop of 10 provincial budgets, which have popped up across the nation like daffodils since mid-February. The first across—Saskatchewan, Alberta, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba—outlined real efforts to control deficits and debts. In sharp contrast, the last three—Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec—centered those trends. Based on those documents and Ottawa's Feb. 22 budget, most financial analysts have concluded that the two largest provinces—and the federal government—were not doing enough to curb their insidious appetite for borrowing. The debts, in fact, are piling up to amounts that are almost too staggering to grasp. By March 31, 1995, Ottawa and the 10 provinces will be another \$38 billion deeper in debt for a total of about \$758 billion. "The bad news is that the Janus[us] deficit is going down," says

Wesley Jettin, chief economist at the Bank of Nova Scotia. "The bad news is that the government has been gaining by slow. We are spending steadily more than we are collecting."

The sheer size of these deficits has already affected every Canadian taxpayer. And the situation is likely to get tougher before it gets easier. Because the debt is growing every year, the per centage of all revenues devoted to interest payments is getting higher every year. To meet those bills, governments face unpopular decisions: they can raise more taxes or they can further cut the proportion of their revenues that they devote to such programs as health care and education.

While governments have reacted so much more slowly than they have been increasingly forced to scramble outside the money for funds. Take that, Ottawa and the provinces now owe about \$380 billion of their current \$708-billion debt to foreign creditors—and that amount is growing by \$2 billion to \$3 billion each year. As the debts mount, those investors are breathing increasingly jittery. To soothe them and to ensure continued access to funds, Canadian interest rates have increased at a much faster pace than American rates over the past few months. "It is partly because of our deficit and debt problems that interest rates have been high across the board," asserts

Ted Carmichael, senior economist at Baring Fry Ltd. "Rapidly rising debts in Ottawa, Ontario and Quebec have affected the interest rates facing all provinces, consumers and business."

The provinces, and Ottawa itself, are in a perilous position. They are already paying interest charges on short-term bonds that are about two percentage points higher than comparable U.S. rates. If foreign investors become seriously worried about the nation's ability to meet its debts, governments would have to pay astronomically high short-term rates to borrow money. Most analysts warn that Canada can no longer afford even a momentary loss of confidence among its lenders. If those investors start to worry about the threat of Quebec independence or if Finance Minister Paul Martin cannot deliver a solid federal-provincial plan to control fiscal transfers and to reform social policy, the cost of loans could devour the revenues of all governments. The very quality of the nation's social fabric could chip drastically. "We have so much debt that we can't take even a temporary crisis," warns Bruce Neyens, chief executive officer of Canadian Bond Rating Service. "Canada's biggest

tough measures, freezing taxes and cutting spending, Ottawa has delayed. "They go through about their way, spending more money, year after year, and then say, 'You in the provinces are going to have to do up some more,'" he said. "It doesn't make sense."

The upcoming governments are more beleaguered than society Ottawa itself faces a 1994-1995 deficit of \$39.7 billion and debts of \$551 billion. More realistic projected deficit is 3.2 per cent of the economic output, the highest among Canada's provinces. Although both Ontario and Quebec have struggled to control their deficits in previous years, they relaxed that fight for 1994-1995, largely because they face tough election campaigns. Ontario mentions that its deficit will drop to \$6.5 billion. But its decline merely represents the magic of new accounting techniques: the province actually needs to borrow \$13.2 billion in 1994-1995. Quebec, in turn, mentions that its deficit will drop to \$4.4 billion from \$4.9 billion, even though the fact that last year's budget predicted a 1993-1994 deficit of \$4.1 billion.

There are no easy fixes for this complex, disturbing situation. A decade ago, the problem was largely confined to the federal government—because it was borrowing the lion's share of the money. But, throughout the 1980s, the provinces expanded their social programs—even though Ottawa was curtailing the growth of its transfer payments for those services. To pay their bills, the provinces developed an addiction to the capital markets. (Ontario, with its projected total debt deficit of \$60.4 billion, is now the largest borrower in the world that is not an independent nation.) Belatedly, Ottawa and the provinces have realized that international markets now scrutinize the health of all 11 governments before they lend money to any individual government. In response, the 11 are struggling to redesign the social safety net to ensure that future cuts are made with care and efficiency. And when the country's finance ministers meet in late June, they will try to devise a joint management agenda for deficit and debt reduction. "You cannot look at Ottawa in isolation any more," says a senior finance official. "At the end of the day, there is no way that we can let Newfoundland go by itself."

That co-ordinated approach will not avert the need for tough choices. Federal and provincial debts are now growing at about double the rate of economic growth. As a result, Ottawa and the provinces cannot rely on economic growth alone to eradicate their future deficits. The gap between spending and the highest revenues that growth is likely to produce is now an estimated \$25 billion. That so-called "structural deficit" could close like a rusty tin can only if those governments at day one make economic restructuring. The consequences could be dire: possibly involving unpopular across-the-board cuts and loan defaults. Most analysts believe that the only way to avoid catastrophe is to make further cuts in the cost of government services, now. Unless those cuts are timely and sensibly performed, Canada's cherished social safety net could be unspooled. Predicts the Bank of Nova Scotia's Jettin. "This is an economic time bomb that you can take to the bank—the debt-bomb is very clearly in a further, very substantial retrenchment in government programs."

If there are any lessons from the last crop of budgets, it is that no government, whatever its economic scheme, can nurse itself back to economic health by cutting Ottawa and the provinces have borrowed too much, especially from the money lenders. The money lenders are nervous. "All governments contributed to this problem but, so far, only some are taking really tough measures," warns economist Carmichael. "This is not a sustainable path that we are on."

WILL BRADY/CONSUMER FINANCING

GOOD, BAD AND UGLY



expert is now debt. We have lost our financial sovereignty."

Such news is especially distressing to the seven provinces that have made a serious effort to grapple with their budgetary woes. Alberta has slashed its spending to \$13 billion, down \$2 billion from 1993-1994. Saskatchewan's deficit will dramatically drop for the third consecutive year to a projected \$280 million. Despite the economic catastrophe in its fishing industry, Newfoundland's 1994-1995 deficit will decline by \$26 million to \$197 million. And although Manitoba missed its 1993-1994 debt target of \$307 million, it still achieved an 18-per-cent reduction in its deficit. This year, its deficit is expected to decline by another \$105 million. In a recent interview, Premier Greg Fergus barely said Manitoba is that while his government has taken



BUSINESS

Wanted: summer work

The job outlook for students is far from rosy

For Craig Weston and thousands of other university students across Canada still searching for a summer job is the time they have to take what they can get. Weston, 25, finished his third year of undergraduate studies at York University at the University of Regina on April 25 and many of his classmates have already been working for several weeks. But last week, Weston was still searching job boards at the university's student employment office for more students. Weston has heard and read news stories that young Canadians are preparing for the economy of the future by finding career-related summer jobs or by starting their own businesses. But Weston has more traditional concerns right now. The summer, he has had to look for work for some per cent to 25 per cent. As well, he and his wife, Chris, 21, live in a \$400-a-month one-bedroom apartment near the university and are struggling to make ends meet on her salary as a food demonstrator in a local supermarket. So the plot of minimum-wage "interning" and "volunteering" sales jobs at the lowest level of the job market isn't too far from his mind. "It's like take what you can get," Weston says. "It's like take what you can get through the summer."

That resigned attitude is widespread. All through counselling at many student job placement centres report that overall prospects are slightly better than they were last summer, they are still far from rosy. The national employment rate for Canadians aged 15 to 24 was 17.4 per cent in April, slightly lower than the 18 per cent rate in April only a month a year ago, but still well above

the 11 per cent pre-recession level of five years ago. The outlook in some provinces, especially Alberta and British Columbia, is brighter than in others. As well, small business hires have offset some of the reduced hiring by large companies. And the federal government has increased funding for some summer job programs established by the Tories, providing the encouragement of a comprehensive youth employment strategy later this year. But it is an effort to slash large budget deficits, many provinces have cut funding for youth employment programs. And students who have yet to obtain their degrees are competing for summer or part-time jobs with recent graduates unable to find employment positions.

The biggest cloud darkening the overall job picture for students—and older workers as well—is contracting contracts by large employers. Although the recession officially ended in January, 1999, governments and many large corporations are still downsizing. "We're probably hiring half as many summer students as we did five years ago," says Jim Johnston, vice-president of all corporate recruitment at United West Life Insurance Co. in Winnipeg. "Like a lot of other companies, rather than bring in a lot of temporary staff to fill in for people going on vacation, we're chosen to do without."

By contrast, the wage in demand for students in some regions and industries appears to be largely temporary or casualized in some specialties. At the University of British Columbia, employment coordinator Linda O'Sullivan says that "our summer for undergrads has been hot, but, hot." She adds that she has

Newcomer. "My friends are still looking."

She was pleasantly surprised by the healthy number of job requests from searching small and mid-sized companies. In British Columbia, starting the Commonwealth Games in Victoria in August will create 5,000 temporary jobs.

But in other provinces, such as western job opportunities are scarce. Frustrated, many students are leaving. Mary Gosselin, 23, completed her bachelor's degree in linguistics at the University of Toronto last month. She had hoped to find a permanent job teaching English as a second language. But employers have told her that she will either have to obtain a master's degree or take a two-year community college course to enter the field. For now, Gosselin is working part time as a sales clerk at a department store. "After five years of university, I didn't expect to be a CIO," she says. "But I expected better than this."

Other students say the tight job market is a fact of life they have to accept. Neil Follett, 20, completed his bachelor of commerce degree at McMaster University in Hamilton last month. He is now cutting grass at a small company north of Toronto for \$20 an hour. This spring, he and four classmates covered one of his landscaping walks with rejection letters from employers. "We called it our Wall of Shame," Follett says.

The flood of university students looking for work is having an impact on even younger students. It is making it more difficult for high school students like 16-year-old Grade 12 student Jennifer Rowden, 17, to find a job. Rowden says she feels lucky to have a minimum wage, part-time job at the snack bar at a local music theatre. "A lot of my friends are still looking," she says. "At McMaster, we're lucky, there are a lot more older people working there."

In Ottawa, although Lloyd Assaworak's country of human resources development says they want to remove the department's summer job program and develop a strategy for what they call the "scholarship-to-work" transition. But Bob Thomas, the chair of worker programs in the department's employment operations branch, says the new government, after it would be to make new provisions, "so it left to place programs established by the Tories. The key is the Summer Employment/Experience Development plan, which pays wage subsidies to employers. The Liberals increased funding for the program by \$20 million to \$28 million, hoping to create an additional 10,000 summer jobs last summer's \$6,000."

However, Thomas cautions that it will be tough for students for a while. "Around the year 2000, the youth who are unable to get jobs now are going to be getting there," he says. "The problem is to keep them from dropping out and not training themselves properly." And until then, a lot of students, as they always have, will be cutting grass, changing pool and drink, and hoping they will be able to put their education to better use, someday.

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A troubled truce

A secret ruling involving the McCains is revealed

There was serious drinking and lots of noise. Walker McCabe, attended by a coterie of lawyers and other advisers as well as his wife and adult children, threw a champagne party in a Premieres hotel room that was widely reported as a celebration of his legal victory over older brother Herman. The apparent cause for that April 20 gathering was an arbitrator's decision that allowed Walker to keep his job as president and co-chief executive of all floor of the family frozen food giant, McCain Foods Ltd. There was only one problem. Despite the bonhomie show of high spirits, McCabe's has learned that Walker on fact had little to celebrate. According to sources familiar with the 110-page judgment, his Justice Joseph Stinson, the New Brunswick Court of Queen's Bench judge hired by the brothers to settle the dispute, ruled largely in Herman's favor. The brothers confirmed independently last week that although Walker is allowed to keep his job for the mo-



Walker: "I'm here today"

ment, he could be ousted at the drop of a hat. Contacted in his office last week, Walker agreed that his position is precarious. "I'm here today," said Walker. "That's about all I can say." As to whether he and Herman have agreed that he will leave a job tomorrow, he replied simply: "No."

Although McCain Foods is a private company, its life is no small potatoes to New Brunswick. About 3,000 of the company's 12,500 employees are based in the province, most in the village of Fredericton. The McCain brothers' fighting has and the multinational firm's corporate headquarters. Stinson's decision leaves open the possibility that the company—which the brothers started in 1969—might be split up and sold if they cannot reach an agreement. However, Herman, contacted at home last week, said his goal is to keep the company together. "Absolutely," he said. "That's what 60 per cent of the shareholders [the extended McCain family] want. And that's what the judges want."

It is an attempt to end their fight over succession. Walker last year proposed that he and Herman divide the company in two. But Herman, McCain's 66-year-old chairman and co-chief executive officer, and Walker, 61, could not agree on that. Either, Stinson tried to remove Walker from his job. That forced Walker to resort to the courts for help. The brothers eventually hired Stinson as a private arbitrator in an effort to keep the dis-



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of their family feud confidential. The issue is complicated by the fact that in 1981 the two brothers set up a board to run the family holding company that controls aspects of McCain Foods. The board is composed of six of their sons and stepsons (most of their two deceased brothers who also had a stake in the company) as well as a longtime employee, George McClure, vice-president of corporate development. Harrison said that the board has the power to remove Wallace if it chooses. Said Wallace: "It's far to say that the scenario is not settled."

However, David MacNaughton, president of the Toronto-based public relations firm Hill and Knowlton Canada Inc., who was hired by Wallace as an adviser, maintains that the judge's decision as a non factor Wallace because he kept his job. "So far, the dispute hasn't affected the operations of the business," added MacNaughton. "I don't know what employees, customers and others would think of yet another attempt by Harrison to get rid of his brother." Last year, the company, which has assets of \$1.6 billion, reported sales of \$3 billion. In personal terms, the last year has been anything but happy. In addition



Harrison: "I'd have to read someone else's mind."

to the brothers' disagreements. Harrison's wife, Mattie, died on March 30 after a long battle with cancer. Despite their disagreements, Wallace attended the funeral and wept during the service.

The strange dispute between the brothers has most of New Brunswick speculating about what went wrong. Even Wallace sounds puzzled. "If someone had told me five years ago that this was going to happen, I'd have said they were smoking pot," he said. "It's a very complex story and it hasn't been told yet. There is a mystery. Someday I'll talk about it." And Harrison concedes that the disagreement could stem from more than just succession. "It's difficult to know," he said. "I'd have to be able to read someone else's mind."

One observer familiar with the case said there is no single event that triggered the rift between the brothers. "It was kind of like a marriage breakdown," he said. "You live together for years, and then all of a sudden one day you put your razor blade in the wrong place and it all falls apart." For now, the McCain brothers are in no mood to kiss and make up.

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**NEWFOUNDLAND
& LABRADOR**

Business NOTES



A BOOST FOR HALIFAX: Local business leaders in Halifax cheered last week after Prime Minister Jean Chrétien chose the city as the site of the 1990 G-7 economic summit. But Bloc Québécois leader Lucien Bouchard denounced the choice as "political manipulation," claiming that Quebec City was a more logical site and accusing Chrétien of trying to shift attention away from the province during a possible referendum on secession next year.

More interest rate jolts

As it always is the case when interest and exchange rates fluctuate wildly, consumers can do little except hope that the cost of mortgages and other loans will not rise. This week, those fears will be heightened as the U.S. Federal Reserve Board is expected to increase U.S. rates by up to one half of a percentage point. Such an increase is bound to drive rates higher in Canada, as well.

Last week, the Bank of Canada raised its lending rate by 0.25 percentage points to 6.61 per cent, clearly outpacing an increase in U.S. rates. Federal Reserve Board chairman Alan Greenspan is under pressure from several directions to increase rates. For one thing, he is trying to halt a steady decline in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the German mark and the Japanese yen in recent weeks. As well, many economists say that Greenspan must act soon to contain inflation before the housing U.S. economy enters a lull.

Meanwhile, Canada's central bank eased some of the pressure on the dollar by lowering its discount rate to 4.5 per cent from five per cent. As well, the U.S. labor department reported that consumer prices rose by just 0.1 per cent in April, compared with 0.5 per cent jump in both February and March. That rise gave Greenspan—still millions of consumers—a little breathing room.



AIR CANADA BUYS EUROPEAN

Air Canada will buy 25 new 110-seat, A-319 jets from Airbus Industrie, a consortium of four European aircraft manufacturers, for \$1.2 billion. In doing so, Air Canada rejected bids from competitors with Canadian partners and scrapped a plan to refurbish 30 90-er jets that would have costed 700 jobs in Canada.

B.C. HYDRO CHIEF STEPS DOWN

Marc Blewett, 68, the controversial chief executive officer of the B.C. Hydro and Power Authority, stepped down after just 17 months on the job. The former NDP organizer had been under opposition attacks over his \$105,000 annual salary, the highest of any civil servant in the province, and his lenient loans and pension arrangements. The NDP government hired Blewett away from Ontario Hydro, where he resigned in a similar controversy after 17 months as chairman and chief executive officer.

A FAMILY AFFAIR

Hartigan Inc. disclosed that company chairman Conrad Black received a total of \$2.4 million in compensation last year, including a \$1.56-million base salary. A statement from the company, which owns London's Daily Telegraph and dozens of other newspapers and magazines around the world, said that that company management team re-evaluated Black's wife, Marianne's (widowed Barbara Ann) as a director. Analysts said Black's compensation package, while generous to Canadian terms, is modest for an international top manager.

RADIO SELL-OFF

Rogers Communications Inc. said it intends to sell 11 radio stations in the Atlantic provinces since its \$2.1-billion takeover of Maritime News Ltd. is completed. The stations in Nova Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are now owned by Maritime Broadcasting System Ltd., a unit of Maritime Harter. They will be bought by a group of Maritime residents for an undisclosed sum.

A CRACK IN THE WALLS

Federal Industry Minister John Manley and his provincial counterparts agreed to set up special dispute settlement panels, similar to those in the North American Free Trade Agreement, to resolve future trade disputes between provinces. Ottawa and the provinces have set a June 30 deadline for completing negotiations on streamlining entrepreneurial trade barriers.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS



The sheer foolishness of Quebec separatists

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

The best way to combat the fiery dreams of Lucien Bouchard and Jacques Parizeau is to show that even if our current state of political union may not suit very sweet, there separate alternative states.

It's one of the supreme ironies of the Quebec movement for independence that its leaders intend to finance the breakup of Canada using Canadian dollars. That must never be allowed to happen.

During his written term, Bouchard was very specific: "We already have 14 per cent of the Canadian currency circulating and we'll keep it," he told anyone who'd listen. "That's our money, and we'll use it. Nobody would want to see Quebecans dumping \$26 in loss on the market—it would be a terrible blow to the currency." Parizeau expressed a similar view to Peter Gosselin on *Montaigne*, stating that the future monetary union of Quebec and Canada will "be an important guarantee of economic stability."

None.

Even if English-Canadian left reaction led enough to consider sharing out currency with the newly created political entity that had developed out of the union, it is quite simply impossible for two major sovereign states to share a single currency. France and Germany use the American dollar in official circles, but their balance of payments positions are so poor that two functioning monetary units are actually more desirable, the more for French colonies that combined their monetary destinies by joining the West African Monetary Union in 1948 have since had to restore foreign exchange controls to prevent capital flight.

The world's only fully functioning monetary union is the partnership between Belgium and Luxembourg, but the very principle's population is only four per cent of Belgium's, and since it regularly runs budget surpluses, the province along borders has felt little policy restraint. The great experiment in keeping a monetary union has of course been the attempt to negotiate a common currency with the 12 member European Community. Paradoxically—and it proves the point just Quebec and Canada couldn't copy their example—this step has forced member countries to open towards a high degree of political integration. Whether or not monetary union will work remains uncertain, but it is not it will be the cost of individual independence.

The 1981 Maastricht Treaty that set down the route for European monetary union also made it very clear that this will cause the loss of not only monetary but fiscal autonomy for the non-member states. That's why the treaty's approval had such a rough ride in Denmark, the United Kingdom and Germany. If the partners implement the dramatic pact, the result will be a political, economic and sociological European union that is different from Canada's Confederation. That's what we have now, so it hardly seems worthwhile for Quebec to separate while retaining a common currency—if the ultimate consequence of raising a quiet battle will be to evolve into a new Canada that operates much like the old one.

Not only do Canada 10 provinces have a functioning economic partnership, but most of the world's major economies have a functioning monetary union that Quebec's idea must

We must not allow the Parti Québécois to finance the breakup of Canada using Canadian dollars. No way

the attempt to negotiate a common currency with the 12 member European Community. Paradoxically—and it proves the point just Quebec and Canada couldn't copy their example—this step has forced member countries to open towards a high degree of political integration. Whether or not monetary union will work remains uncertain, but it is not it will be the cost of individual independence.

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of its products to the rest of Canada than it does to the balance of the world. Canadians left behind in a split-open country would not likely place much emphasis on perpetuating their access. At the same time, the new Ducharme-Parizeau republic would not necessarily gain access to the North American Free Trade Area—especially since Canada holds more power over the admission of new members.

It's a significant reflection of how weak the separatist argument really is when they consider Quebec's economy will need propping up by the Canadian dollar, even though they know that such an arrangement would totally weaken the new French-Canadian state's independence. "Simply put," stated a Royal Bank study, published in 1990, "there is no realistic possibility of two truly sovereign states sharing the same currency while maintaining independent control over the monetary, fiscal and other economic policies that underpin that currency. A nation's currency is one of the most basic expressions of its existence. It is the common unit of value and the item in which most people hold savings. Without the political unity to ensure confidence in our currency, few investors, either foreign or domestic, would choose to hold Canadian dollars or securities."

The idea that Quebec and Canada could survive now the Bank of Canada together is absurd. It is not as if the new Quebec republic could not control its own monetary and economic policies. Because both new countries would be severely weakened by separation, interest rates would necessarily rise with all the damage they inflict on consumer and corporate saving patterns. These would, at least in the short run, mean that the new Quebec would have to pay the normal \$1 billion interest on an federal debt, no matter how it divided. And that figure doesn't include the interest we owe on provincial and municipal debts. That would set off just the kind of high-interest spiral that would eventually swamp the attention of the International Monetary Fund's emergency loan amounts sought. Provinces facing would be among the hardest hit, but every aspect of Canada's Quebec economic life would suffer—a train of financial disaster that is being set in motion. The 1981 Maastricht Treaty that set down the route for European monetary union also made it very clear that this will cause the loss of not only monetary but fiscal autonomy for the non-member states. That's why the treaty's approval had such a rough ride in Denmark, the United Kingdom and Germany. If the partners implement the dramatic pact, the result will be a political, economic and sociological European union that is different from Canada's Confederation. That's what we have now, so it hardly seems worthwhile for Quebec to separate while retaining a common currency—if the ultimate consequence of raising a quiet battle will be to evolve into a new Canada that operates much like the old one.

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Questioning Prozac

BY MARK NICHOLS

With more than 11 million newly validated customers around the globe, it is one of the most rapidly successful drugs in history.

An antidote to clinical depression, the green multipin capsule, introduced six years ago, has also been credited by some reformers as not the thing to help frustrated parents cope with their kids or make chronic letters stop leaving rejection. Prozac—brand name for the chemical fluoxetine hydrochloride—has entered pop culture as well, becoming the stuff of cartoons and standing comedy routines. And it has attracted the mind of an era of so-called cosmic psychopharmacology, in which a society of pill-poppers, seeking relief from everything from ailments to love of crowds, will have to look no further than the nearest medicine cabinet. That day may yet come. But it raises serious medical and philosophical questions—and the first wave of them is descending upon Prozac itself. Is Prozac—non-addictive and, according to some doctors, capable of transforming personalities for the better—a nearly perfect pill? Well, not quite.

There are some problems. Many medical experts worry that some doctors may be overprescribing Prozac and using it to treat relatively trivial personality disorders. As a result, far too many people—including some of the estimated 280,000 Canadians currently taking Prozac—may be using a drug whose long-term effects might not be known for decades. And what there have been reports—contributed by neuroscientist Eli Lilly and Co. of Indianapolis and U.S. health-sciences—suggesting that a small number of Prozac patients may become more prone to suicidal thinking. Don't worry, warns Dr. Lorne Breznitz, a Winnipeg cancer researcher, claims to have evidence that Prozac and some other widely used drugs may possess

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the growth of cancerous tumors. "I'm very concerned about Prozac," says Breznitz, who reported in 1992 that rats and mice with artificially induced cancers showed an increased rate of tumor growth when they were given Prozac and another antidepressant. Breznitz's findings alerted a score cancer researchers and prompted federal scientists to launch a similar study last year.

And although Prozac has fewer side-effects than earlier antidepressants, it does have some. Users may experience nausea, nervousness and insomnia and their sex life can suffer. A U.S. study, published in *The Journal of Clinical Psychiatry* in April, found that among 180 patients taking Prozac, 34 reported that sexual desire or response diminished after they began using the drug. And even proponents wonder about the social implications of a medicine that promises to abolish angst—what would happen to the world's art and culture if future Vincent van Goghs and F. Scott Fitzgeralds were prescribed Prozac? Peter D. Kanner, a psychiatrist from Providence, R.I., who paints a largely horrible portrait of the pill in his best-selling book *Antidepressant*, allows, "We cannot escape entirely the line that a drug that makes people optimistic and confident will rob them of the morally beneficial effects of melancholy and angst."

In defiance of Prozac, which grossed \$1.1 billion in worldwide sales last year, Eli Lilly officials say that it is one of the most thoroughly tested medications in history: more than 32,000 people took part in Prozac's clinical trials, and scientists have conducted at least 3,000 separate studies. "Nothing alarming has shown up," says Coeurville, Pa., corporate affairs manager for Eli Lilly Canada Inc. in Scarborough, Ont. Battley also insists that, despite reports of the drug being used to treat people who do not really need an antidepressant, "there is absolutely no indication of any inappropriate use

of Prozac in Canada." Maybe, but there are signs that, Eli Lilly suspects something is afoot. In an all-vertumnus that began appearing recently in North America's medical publications, the company displays the "unprecedented amount of media attention" given to Prozac and stresses that the drug is intended for use "only where a clear medical need exists."

While there are concerns about Prozac, there is also mounting praise from doctors and patients for an antidepressant that has made it easier to treat a debilitating illness. "The side-effects of older antidepressants—including a parched mouth, difficulty urinating and feelings of psychological detachment—made them hard to take. There were serious problems involved in getting patients to tolerate those drugs in therapeutic doses," says Dr. James Brooks, a Toronto general psychiatrist. "With Prozac, you don't have this. It's really pleasant with Prozac."

Many patients are equally enthusiastic. Three years ago, Wilson Preble, Vancouver special circuits organizer, was lobbied by a major depression. His doctor

put him on Prozac. "I fell into that dark pit," says Preble. "Prozac pulled me out and put me on a parachute on my life." Preble, 36, stopped using Prozac a year ago and says that he is still better off. When Theresa Spagnoli, 40, of Toronto began taking it in 1989, after three unsuccessful accidents left her with chronic pain throughout her body—and serious depression, married and the mother of a young son, Spagnoli found that she "was crying about everything—spilled milk was a catastrophe." Prozac, adds the 36-year-old Spagnoli, "gave me energy and changed my outlook so that I can cope with life. I don't think I could function without it."

Interestingly, many doctors report that the majority of their Prozac patients are women. William Addelman, a Prozac user who is executive director of the Winnipeg-based Society for Depression and Manic Depression of Manitoba, says that "it is more acceptable for a woman to seek help for an emotional disorder. Most men are culturally pressured into other measures of self-medication, alcohol being a common one."

Spurred by Prozac's success, competing drug companies have begun producing similar antidepressants, including Pamelor (made by Britain's SmithKline Beecham PLC) and Zoloft (by New York City-based Pfizer Inc.). All the drugsinker with the same delicate mechanism—the brain's chemical neurotransmitter system. Over the past decade, scientists have made important strides in understanding how the brain works—and how to affect the intricate chemical activity that makes some people happier and outgoing while leaving others habitually depressed. Among the key determinants are a group of chemicals known as neurotransmitters—they include serotonin, dopamine and acetylcholine—that help to flesh signals across the brain's 60 billion cells. Disrupted by use of the neurotransmitter, these lead into the receptors of neurotransmitters. In this chemical interplay, serotonin plays a powerful role in modifying mood and reactions—but some people apparently don't have enough of it.

To remedy that, Prozac and similar drugs—known collectively by scientists as selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRIs)—

Are too many people popping a pill to treat clinical depression?

block the brain cells from reabsorbing and recycling it. That leaves a pool of serotonin available for further use, which can lighten the mood and thinking of depressed people. Rose Rosecrance, a 35-year-old Vancouver, B.C., woman, had had a first building severe depression from the age of 14. A former computer information systems supervisor, Rosecrance now devotes herself to working with other depressed people. "Thanks to Prozac, she says, "I feel good! I feel like I have peace of mind."

Despite its success in blinding the way for other SSRIs, Prozac has been embroiled in controversy almost from the start. After taking about 15 years to develop the drug, Eli Lilly began marketing Prozac in the United States in 1985 and, in Canada the following year. Then, in February, 1990, Dr. Martin Teicher, a psychiatrist at the highly respected McLean Hospital in Belmont, Mass., and one of his colleagues reported that six experienced patients began to have suicidal thoughts after using Prozac. Writing in *The American Journal of Psychiatry*, Teicher said that when

they began taking the drug, most of the patients were suicidal and all were "hopeful and optimistic" about their treatment. After that, a spate of anecdotal reports told of violence and suicide among Prozac users. And Prozac acquired a new cautionary note in the Los Angeles-based Citizens Commission on Human Rights, which has ties to the Church of Scientology, a movement that among other things, opposes some aspects of psychiatry and drug therapy.

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The Scientologists claim that by Sept. 16, 1983, no fewer than 1,000 suicides had been recorded among patients taking the capsule. If that figure is correct, it works out to about 60 percent of the 11 million people who have used the drug. Dr. Lily's Bartley denies that Prozac is as blame "badly." He added, "It is impossible to eradicate the possibility of depressed people committing suicide, even if they are receiving medication." He blames by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration mismanaged Prozac, but the last publicity cut into its sales and produced a flood of lawsuits against Lilly. So far, U.S. courts have rejected 40 claims against the company, many alleging that Prozac caused violent or suicidal tendencies, among 170 lawsuits are pending. In Canada, five lawsuits at least one involving violence—are pending against the company.

Prozac westerners had no idea and even bright, giving good care. Kramer's book, published last year, describes problems transformed by Prozac and patients aren't "better than well." According to Kramer, the effect Prozac will have on a patient can never be accurately predicted. Sometimes he writes "you take Prozac, it treats a symptom, and it transforms your sense of self." The pill seems to give social

liberty. In Canada and the United States, Prozac has been approved for use in treating clinical depression, bulimia (bulimic purging to lose weight) and obsessive-compulsive disorder (persistent irrational thoughts and actions). But many doctors have effectively expanded the definition of what constitutes clinical depression to include dysphoria—chronic low-grade depression—and in some cases have prescribed Prozac to otherwise healthy patients suffering from low self-esteem or growing insecurity. Halbert Van Tol, an associate professor of psychiatry and pharmacology at the University of Toronto, says "It's a new look at someone who isn't feeling so hot, or maybe a man whose nervous about addressing meetings—this isn't the worst the drug was designed for."

As well, some psychiatrists argue that it is dangerous for Prozac or similar drugs to be used without accompanying psychotherapy sessions, which enable doctors to monitor the drug's effects. Some experts worry that general practitioners, who write the majority of Prozac prescriptions and see scores of patients a day, do not have time to do that. Others argue that for long been overprescribed, the drug has just become another potent "I wrote this down, because Kramer told me that." He would probably double or triple the number of people using antidepressants, because depression is so underdiagnosed." Adds

HOW PROZAC WORKS



confidence to the habitually timid, to make that sensitive brain, to tend the current the whimsy of a whimsy."

Boosted by Kramer's best-seller, Prozac took off in 1983, recording a 50-percent increase in North American sales over the previous year—and projecting a similar increase for this year may be dampening the drug so

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SUFFERING THE SIDE-EFFECTS

Betty Moshe knows about the frustration that accompanies depression. She has been fighting the blues for nearly 20 years and some days she thinks she will never be free of it. Once, she was hospitalized for depression, and she was forced to give up her last job as a receptionist. But the following summer, now 58, had so managed to create a life for herself that is almost normal, partly because of her willingness to keep trying different therapies, including a variety of antidepressant drugs. One of these drugs was Prozac—and it worked the summer

For 10 months, beginning in the fall of 1982, Moshe took Prozac and thought it might grant her some lasting peace of mind. "It made a vast improvement in my mood, much better than the other antidepressants I had tried," she recalls. "It was like being given a new life." But soon after she started taking the drug, she began to suffer serious side-effects. She became chronically sleepy and had to spend every afternoon in bed. "I'd wake out the back, I'd be in bed by 1 o'clock, I could sleep until noon," she recalls. "I'd I didn't make it, I'd be too sleepy to drive home and someone would have to pick me up." Two hours after waking from her afternoon nap, she was forced to go back to bed, usually sleeping for another 11 hours.

She was also plagued by severe upper back pain, one of Prozac's less common side-effects. "I tried six packs and massage, but nothing worked," she says. "I'd get a good bubble bath." Moshe finally admitted defeat and gradually let herself, and those around her, go. That, she remembers, was the most difficult part of the experience. Prozac can remain in the body for weeks after the user has stopped taking it. Before starting her on another drug, Moshe wanted to be sure the Prozac had left her body, but that cautious approach meant another period of profound depression. "I spent seven weeks in bed before I could start taking another pill," she says. "I had no energy or motivation. Just getting up and brushing my teeth became a chore."

Moshe now takes Zoloft, which gives her few or side-effects but does not work as well to elevate her mood. Still, she is optimistic about the future. She credits her husband, a university professor, and a proven son and daughter with helping her through her bleakest times. And while she is still not well enough to work full time, she is able to counsel others with depression. "People think I'm forever," she says. "I tell them, 'I was there and I'm OK. It's not the end of life.'"

Known: "Prozac is not an enjoyable drug to use. It doesn't give you a high. With people who have problems but are less than clinically depressed, we would have no comparison about treating them with just Prozac. So I can't say why we can't also treat them with a chemical that will ease their symptoms."

As compelling as that argument sounds, critics respond by insisting that



Moshe: "I was not out for lunch, I had to be home by 1 o'clock so I could sleep until six."

any seriously new drug may have unforeseen consequences. Sidney Wolff, director of the Public Citizen Health Research Group, a Washington-based consumer advocacy organization, compares Prozac to Valium, the popular tranquilizer that was on the market for more than 10 years before doctors discovered as highly addictive properties during the mid-1970s. "Prozac," declares Wolff, "has become the Valium of the 1980s." Adds Dr. David Perlmutter, associate professor of psychiatry at the University of Ottawa, "Is there a chance that with Prozac some problem could show up in 10 or 20 years? Yes, it could happen."

Some doctors say they have seen disturbing reactions in Prozac patients. Dr. Shiva Shiba, a Philadelphia psychiatrist who prescribes Prozac for people suffering from obsessive-compulsive disorders, says that one married couple who was on a high dosage "became eerily promiscuous—their recaptured that she was not believing properly." Shiba took her off the drug, then reassured it later at a lower dosage with encouraging results. Dr. Randolph Cullen, a psychiatrist who is chief of the mental health service at

Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass., says that "two or three" patients he treated with Prozac reported "fading split off from themselves. They feel as though they're not there anymore." Adds Cullen: "One wonders if these reports do you hear about people saying aggressively with Prozac, 'I'm really not me.' Some patients who are out of touch with their feelings act on their impulses, without having any feeling of guilt or remorse."

While controversy swirls around Prozac and the other 1980s, a new generation of drugs—with an even greater potential for triggering moods and changing character—emerged in the last decade of the 20th century. In New York City's Bronx, a new drug called Serenone, a more fully tested antidepressant drug designed to help people with depression and anxiety disorders, while causing even lower side-effects than the current SSRI, Effexor, a new drug produced by Philadelphia-based Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories. It was already on the market in the United States, controls levels of serotonin and norepinephrine to help people suffering from depression. The company claims it has even fewer side-effects than Prozac.

Early in the 21st century, the next stage of drug development may give doctors more sophisticated tools for treating mental illnesses and correcting major personality disorders. Higher doses for many years have been effective chemical substances in the brain are often the result of an inherited defect, says David Quinlan, director of the neuroscience division at the Douglas Hospital Research Centre in Montreal. "I think in 10 years time we will be able to look at a person's genetic background and choose the drug to use accordingly." Quinlan thinks that eventually it will be possible for doctors to administer just the right mix of drugs to "fine-tune" the behavior of a given person. We may be able to almost modulate personality. At that point, says the University of Toronto's Van Tol, society "will face an ethical question: do we think it's right to use drugs that change our behavior in a certain direction? Or do we think it's right to let it be the way it is?" It is a question that society already has begun to grapple with as it struggles to come to terms with the unanswered questions about Prozac and the dawn of the age of cosmetic psychopharmacology.

FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT

Seven years ago, Margaret London's life began to deteriorate. A clinical worker at the CNE's Ottawa head office, London says she was a perfectionist who never herself doing anything at night and on weekends. "I look no more than I had to," says London. "I did everything I did. I did the hard way." Exhausted by her efforts, London found that her becoming increasingly depressed and confused. "I'd be driving on my road home and suddenly I wouldn't know where I was," she recalls. As well, London had trouble sleeping and lost interest in eating. She began to think about suicide. Finally, she checked herself into the Royal Ottawa Hospital. "I wanted them to lock me up before I hurt myself," says London. "Everything was grey and black. It was like being in a pit." Eventually, doctors at the hospital started giving her Prozac, an antidepressant drug that had recently come on the market. London says the drug made her restless and took several months to begin helping her. But when it did, Prozac transformed her life. "I remember one day realizing that everything looked as though someone had whitewashed the world," says London. "Suddenly, everything looked lighter."

London, who was diagnosed as suffering from chronic low-level depression with panic attacks, says that it took nearly two years to get to the point where "I felt that I could handle pretty well anything that came along." Now 58, she still gets mild depression, but "it's not like the blues," she says. "I couldn't compare it with the way I used to feel. Now, I feel like a different person. Nothing is a problem any more—it's a challenge." London left her CBC job in 1980 and now formally counsels people who have had similar problems. Prozac,



London: "Nothing is a problem any more—it's a challenge."

says London, "took away my fear. I feel as though I've grown up, instead of being a child. And the adult world in OK—not perfect, but OK." Adds London, "My doctor says that I'll probably have to take Prozac for the rest of my life. But that's all right. I think I've just got to live."

M. N.

PHILIPPA CUSHMAN



Brindley at work: 'If I'm wrong, it will be in a subtle cause. But I think I'm right.'

Voice in the wilderness

A Winnipeg doctor says Prozac may accelerate tumor growth

COVER

In July, 1992 the Baltimore-based journal *Cancer Research* published a paper by a group of researchers from Toronto. One of the researchers, who showed that tumors in mice and rats seemed to grow faster when the animals were given either Prozac or Elavil, both antidepressants. The report attracted the interest of federal health officials in Ottawa, and Brindley was invited to Rockville, Md. to discuss his findings with scientists at the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. But the study raised little notice there. "We've been ignored," says Brindley, who continues that antidepressants and other widely used drugs with similar molecular structures may promote cancer growth in humans. "This week, a report issued by Brindley will publish a letter in a U.S. medical journal saying that a group of scientists may play a role in promoting tumor growth in animals. And he remains convinced that antidepressants may be dangerous to some people's health," says Brindley. "I'm very concerned about Prozac."

Brindley's findings do not suggest that Prozac or other antidepressants cause cancer—only that they might accelerate tumor growth in people who already have it. Some

experts criticized Brindley's study for giving a relatively small number of subjects and/or other technical grounds. But other cancer researchers say that his study is cause for concern. "His findings are potentially very important," maintains Michael Archer, a biochemist who conducts cancer research at Toronto's Princess Margaret Hospital. "We need to follow this up with some direct studies of human populations." As well, federal health officials in Ottawa say that they take Brindley's study seriously—and that they are trying to duplicate his findings in other tests. "We are still looking at his data because it is potentially very interesting," says Dr. Claire Franklin, director of the bureau of human prescription drugs at Health Canada.

Brindley, an associate professor of medicine and pharmacology at the University of Manitoba, says that he has other evidence to support his theory. After his 1992 paper was published, El Lilly and Co. of Indianapolis, which manufactures Prozac, published the results of its own Prozac rat and mouse tests. Lilly's data showed no increase in the incidence of tumors in higher doses of Prozac. But Brindley says that his own analysis of the company's findings showed

that three kinds of tumors in the test animals appeared to increase in number at low-to-medium dosages of Prozac. Company officials drop that Prozac plays a role in tumor growth. "The data and other regulatory agencies have concluded that Prozac is safe," says Catherine Barclay, corporate affairs manager for El Lilly Canada Inc.

Brindley's investigation of Prozac and Elavil grew out of his worry he touched in 1985 to find out more about the drug tamoxifen, which is used to prevent the recurrence of breast cancer. In the course of that research, Brindley's team developed a chemical similar in structure to tamoxifen called DFTF. "We found that DFTF at higher dosages killed breast cancer cells in test tubes," says Brindley. "But low dosages promoted the growth of cancer cells."

Further research convinced Brindley that both tamoxifen and DFTF worked to speed cells by mimicking the action of testosterone, a neurotransmitter that causes signals to trigger cellular functions in the brain. Brindley thinks that one of the actions of tamoxifen is to promote cell division—a fundamental biological process that, when it goes out of hand, can lead to cancer. He realized that DFTF also shows a common molecular structure with other groups of drugs, including some widely used antidepressants.

In 1989, Brindley—along with Frank LaBella, a University of Manitoba pharmacologist, and Bob Warrington, a cell biologist at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon—tested Prozac and Elavil on one of the older levels of tripeptide antidepressants on mice and rats with artificially induced cancer. They found that in animals that received the antidepressants it damages resistant to those that would be used in humans, tumors appeared earlier and grew to be two or three times larger than in a control group of animals that were not given the drugs.

Brindley found that even though DFTF appears to stimulate tumor growth in animals at low-to-medium doses, it can help to kill cancer cells at higher doses. This summer, he plans to publish results showing that of 45 cancer patients treated with higher doses of Prozac in conjunction with chemotherapy, 67 per cent stabilized or showed improvement in their condition. It is the lower doses—0.50 mg and other similarly structured drugs—that worry him. "Cancer rates keep going up," Brindley says, "and suddenly I have a hunch as to why this is happening. Maybe all the pharmacists we use are a factor in this."

Born in Toronto and raised in Windsor, Ont., Brindley took his degree in medicine at the University of Toronto in 1966. Married with two grown children, Brindley says he knows that further research may not support his belief in a link between antidepressants and cancer growth. "If I'm wrong, it will be in a subtle cause," he says. "But I think I'm right." Until he has more scientific evidence, Brindley says he can only hope he is wrong.

MARK WICKIOL

Prozac's prophet

'Dr. Feelgood' faces charges that he is too quick to recommend the drug

The 61-year-old physician who has since been named a U.S. national hero for his courage in Vietnam has thickened with the passing years. The beard that he recently shaved off was salt and grey, and his left knee gives him trouble. But as psychologist James Goodwin, 67, walks in his lab coat, he displays a youthful enthusiasm. Learning forward, looking his better on the way to emphasize his points, Goodwin reads his own books of depression, his thoughts of anxiety, and his conversion in 1980 to a new form of antidepressant drugs. "It was a revelation," he says. "The symptoms that I began to see—compulsions of violence, low self-esteem, chronic irritability, eating problems, hypochondria—would respond to short-term therapy and this new medicine called Prozac." Goodwin acknowledges that, since then, he has recommended Prozac and similar drugs, known as SSRIs for the vast majority of his clients. "In my wildest dreams," he adds, "I have this fantasy about pouring salt in the water."

It is a fantasy that averts some of Goodwin's neighbors in the small anchored town of Westchester, Wash. Tucked into the Columbia River valley near the middle of the state, Westchester has long claimed to be the Apple Capital of the World. Laundry services, many of its 30,000 residents have begun to feel like they live in the world's Prozac capital. Since January, The New York Times, The Oprah Winfrey Show, Good Morning America and the British Broadcasting Corporation have all aired stories about the almost magical power for the drug.

That and may soon be checked, however. Spurred by complaints from several local doctors and a few psychologists, a state panel has ordered Goodwin to appear before a hearing this year to defend himself against charges that he over-recommends antidepressants in his practice. If found guilty, Goodwin could lose his license to practice psychology. Goodwin has his friends. Among them is Susan Berkler, 34, the director of the Westchester area mental and addiction bureau. Last summer, Berkler was unable to find doctors at her business and drugstore following the birth of her first child, Natalie. "These good things could happen in a day and one bad thing," she recalls, "but I would



Goodwin: 'I have this fantasy about pouring salt in the water'

Since then, says Berkler, "I've gotten control of my emotions back. I enjoy some of the bright days in life." She credits Goodwin for the change and no longer carries regular counseling. "I've graduated," she says.

But Goodwin's enthusiasm for Prozac and related drugs clearly goes far beyond their application to postpartum depression. In his small office overlooking Westchester's modern community center complex, Goodwin picks up a yellow legal pad. In the shape of a crudely drawn face, he prints words like "yes," "no," "maybe," and "possibly" across his face. "I've been using Prozac," Goodwin labels the trunk of his anthropomorphic face "depression" and continues, "Now, let's put Prozac in the next feeder." He adds

what looks like a hypochondria needle to his sketch. "Now everything begins to change." Reflecting on his own experience, Goodwin volunteers that, after he began taking the drug, "I was hypersexual." Under its influence, he says that he has been able to contain his impulses. "It was such a relief," he adds.

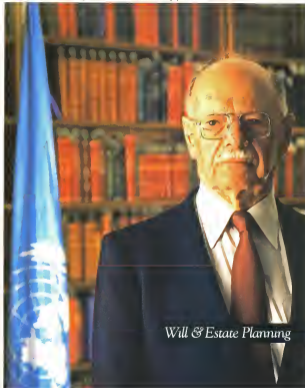
In fact, Goodwin maintains that using Prozac would make three-quarters of the population "healthier." Comparing the effects to that of eyeglasses, he calls SSRIs "lenses for our mental vision system" that allow people "to think much more clearly. With visual lenses, he acknowledges that he has won echoes drug gone Timothy Leary's advice to Americans of the Vietnam

era to expand their minds by using LSD. "Tim Leary," he says, "was a real psychobabble, but he was off the deep end."

Neals Summers claims that the same is true for Goodwin. Directed by a court order in September, 1992, to settle, Goodwin in a dispute with his ex-wife over access to their two children, the want to see Goodwin. The encounter shocked Summers, a music teacher and church organist. "He would not discuss my children at all," he recalls. "He wanted to know about my sex life." Summers says that on their first encounter, Goodwin displayed her as suffering from a major depressive and insisted that she seek a prescription for Prozac. Now 30 and remarried, Summers objects. "I don't want pills to decide my sex life," he says. "I've always shared a complete affinity with Goodwin with the Washington Executive Board of Psychology."

Goodwin must appear at a public hearing in Westchester scheduled for last September to respond to the complaints against him. But on the control charge that he refers too heavily to diagnoses of depression and is too quick to recommend Prozac—the married father of two teenage boys is unrepentant. "I'd put out a good product and people are healthier and happier. Isn't life by it," he insists. "I don't mind being Dr. Feelgood."

CHRIS WOOD in Westchester



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Backpack

A monthly report on personal health, life and leisure

In search of new trails

Some people would hardly consider a holiday, but the Friends of Mount Revelstoke and Glacier national parks were precisely where they wanted to be—deep in the British Columbia backwoods, clearing an abandoned trail. It was grueling work for the eight volunteers, each of whom spent four days last summer helping Canadian Parks Service workers on dusty terrain, clear away debris and level the path. Still, in just 10 days, they reopened eight kilometres of trail that had been blazed in the 1930s but left abandoned ever since. The restored section connects two modern hiking trails, creating a continuous 55-km route through the B.C. Interior's majestic Columbia Mountains. Cuffy Coulter, who helped to organize the restoration project, said that volunteers and parks crew will return this summer to build additional chapters along what is now known as the Beaver Valley/Capstan/Lake Trail. The route has yet to become as popular as some of the hiking trails in the Rocky Mountains to the east, but Coulter says it certainly deserves to be. "The scenery on the hike is truly spectacular."

It was Alexander Macdonald who completed the first documented crossing of the North American continent, arriving on the B.C. coast near what is now Bella Coola on July 26, 1781—two years after leaving Montreal. Even then he followed routes well known to his native guides. Today hikers can sample the wilderness along hundreds of different trails across Canada, some surprisingly close to heavily populated areas. The trails range from well-trodden, later service paths that can be walked in less than an hour to rugged, sometimes even dangerous, routes where hikers should be sure they are carrying adequate supplies for a week or more.

Many of the more scenic and popular trails run through Canada's national and provincial parks, where public lands and park personnel help to ensure that they are properly groomed. Others, such as the Bruce Trail, which snakes 700 km along Ontario's Niagara Escarpment, are maintained by dedicated volunteers. Many trails attract thousands of visitors each year, some hikers in but away as Japan and Germany. Even so, trail advocates say that much more work needs to be done to develop and protect Canada's hiking routes. "There is a real lack of a proper trail sys-



■ Hiking in British Columbia: seeing Canada's beauty by foot

tem," says John Marsh, a professor of geography and head of the trail studies unit at Trent University in Peterborough, Ont. "You just have to look at the number of people walking down roads—which can be quite dangerous—to see that."

The growing popularity of walking, hiking and backpacking has spurred efforts to establish ever more routes. An important element in that campaign is the so-called multi-trails movement, which is dedicated to creating hiking paths out of abandoned

stretchers of railway tracks. To date, about 1,000 km of railway beds have undergone conversion and more are planned. On the East Coast, for instance, the Newfoundland and Labrador Rural Development Council is lobbying the provincial government to turn the main railway route, closed down in 1988, into a recreation corridor. According to council spokesman Woodrow Mallett, outdoor enthusiasts are already using many parts of the "railway," as it will be known.

The full route stretches 1,500 km from Port au Basque in the west to St. John's in the east. "The ties have been removed, the railbed has been cleared up and we're ready to get up the spine," says Mallett. "We're just waiting for an official governmental announcement."

Even more ambitious is the current drive to establish a multi-trail. The Trans Canada Trail Foundation, a Calgary-based group that grew out of the Canada 125 celebration in 1985, hopes to create a 513-nation, multi-use trail that would extend to all three of Canada's coasts by the year 2000. Travelling east-west between St. John's and Victoria, and north-south between Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T., and Calgary, the Trans Canada Trail would cover 15,000 km, making it the longest such trail in the world. Jerry Arent, general manager of the foundation, says local trail associations in every province and territory will determine the exact route. On June 1, they plan to launch a door-knocking drive for the trail. Arent adds:

"Materializing an extensive trail can sometimes be as difficult as establishing a new one. Hiking has grown in popularity at the same time that governments are struggling to cut spending. Among the arguments that have been heard for the Trans Canada Trail are that it will generate tourism, create jobs, and provide a sense of national identity."

Painless steps

For Jerry Bellet, a Toronto office worker who spends most weekends hiking trails throughout Ontario, the appeal is obvious. "Hiking gets me back to nature and improves my fitness level," he says. "And I've seen so many incredible parts of Ontario that I never knew existed." But Bellet, 41, also offers a less obvious reason for adopting hiking. "You hardly ever see anyone with a lot of bags."

With sports such as bicycling or skiing, hikers can easily spend hundreds of dollars on equipment before they're fully active. Building hikers, by contrast, can step out for the cost of a good pair of shoes. Bellet's asked Gino Caporale, columnist for the Toronto Blue Jays and author of *The Foot Doctor*, what hikers should look for in their footwear. He says:

• Know the terrain where you will be hiking. Heavy-soled hiking boots are not flexible enough for well-worn or paved surfaces, a supportive running-soled walking shoe will usually suffice. But on rocky or uneven terrain, a hiking boot with proper ankle support is essential.

which equippers the country's 36 national parks. As a result, some park wardens are bracing themselves for the increased demand as their facilities help to fill the gap in a growing number of backpack organizations, including the Friends of Mount Revelstoke. According to Jocelyne Daw, executive director of the Canadian Parks Partnership, a Calgary-based national affiliate of 50 such groups, more than 5,000 volunteers contribute to the parks by participating in such land clearing, education and preservation projects.

Elsewhere, the situation is more dire. Attempts in the multi-trails movement must often compete with mining and forestry companies, farmers or outdoors who also want to take over the abandoned rail corridors. The continued existence of other trails is in doubt. In 1990, the United Nations declared the Niagara Escarpment, which stretches from the Niagara River to Lake Huron along the shore of an ancient sea, a World Biosphere Reserve—a distinction a shame with the Georgian Islands, Adirondack Park and Florida's Everglades. Despite that international recognition, Joe Watson, executive director of the Bruce Trail Association in Hamilton, says he is worried that the trail may not survive for future generations. One third of it, he explains, is on private land. Although the landowners have informally agreed to allow hikers to cross their property, that consent could be withdrawn at any time if, for example, they believe that hikers are damaging the property by littering or dropping crops. With more than 500,000 hikers using the Bruce Trail each year, the 3,500-member trail association has established a committee just to monitor control relations with landowners.

Those problems aside, Canada's hiking trails are the envy of the world. Routes like the West Coast Trail in Pacific Rim National Park on Vancouver Island have become so popular that Parks Canada has had to impose a quota system. The park allows just 50 people—25 from each direction—to set off on the 77-km hike each day. On March 1, the park launched a North American toll-free telephone line so that hikers could make reservations for the popular May 1 to Sept. 30 hiking season. According to Daw, whose organization helps coordinate the telephone service, 30 per cent of the spots were snapped up in the first week. The booking fee—\$20 per person, a small price to experience one of Canada's great natural resources.

BARBARA WICKENS



■ A hiker choosing footwear: fit more important than price

- Make sure the boot fits. In particular, women should avoid shoes or boots made for men, who tend to have relatively wider heels than women.
- Don't be fooled by fancy differences. A \$200 shoe is not necessarily better for your feet than a \$80 shoe.
- Wearing two pairs of socks is unnecessary and can cause blisters because of increased friction. Instead, wear a single pair of natural-fibre socks—wool for warmth or cotton for coolness.

Backpack

Nature's cancer fighter

When mother says eat your broccoli, she has modern science behind her

As a child, Bruce Bard says, he "never tasted oil of broccoli." The 46-year-old farmer now not only eats the green vegetable two or three times a week, but grows more than \$1 million in 1993 growing it on 625 acres of land in Nova Scotia's fertile Annapolis Valley. Bard, one of Canada's largest broccoli producers, began growing the vegetable exclusively in 1986, at a time when demand for it was increasing rapidly among health-conscious Canadians. Almost a decade later, its popularity shows no signs of peaking. In fact, the results of a recent five-year study at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore seem certain to give broccoli growers another boost. Researchers at the university said last month that they had succeeded in isolating a cancer-fighting chemical in broccoli known as sulforaphane. When the agent was injected into rats, it discouraged the formation of secondary cancer tumors. As broccoli's reputation continues to grow, Bard, for one, plans to keep expanding his operation. "We're going to ride the wave."

Sulforaphane does appear to be a powerful anticancer-fighting agent. Dr. Paul T. T'Polley, the scientist who headed the Johns Hopkins research project, said that rats were injected with various weights of synthetic sulforaphane as well as dietarily brassicaeaceous, which is known to help trigger secondary cancer. For comparative purposes, other rats received only the carcinogen. Of the latter group, 68 per cent developed cancer. By contrast, cancer appeared in only 35 per cent of the rats that received low doses of sulforaphane, and just 25 per cent of the rats receiving high doses. Sulforaphane also seemed to retard both the size and the number of tumors that did develop, said T'Polley. "Sulforaphane is a potent detoxifier."

According to the researchers, sulforaphane works by boosting the body's natural enzyme defenses against chemicals that cause cancer. T'Polley said that as the body ages, cancer-causing agents build up in cells through the normal intake of food and air. But when sulforaphane reaches one of these cells it activates a group of proteins called Phase II enzymes. The enzymes convert carcinogens into harmless products, which are then removed from the body.

"The experiment did not reveal how much broccoli you should eat," said T'Polley. "But we can say that eating vegetables several times a day reduces the risk of cancer."

The researchers' next task is to attempt to duplicate the results of their sulforaphane experiments with humans. That will involve feeding vegetables with enzyme-inducing abilities to humans. "We want to determine if we can boost the level of cancer-fighting enzymes in humans," T'Polley said. He stressed, however, that there is no evidence the chemical can reduce or stop cancer that has already developed.

The Johns Hopkins team is now also trying to determine which vegetables have the highest concentrations of sulforaphane or sulforaphane-like activity, and whether it is possible to increase the amount of the chemical in the plants. Broccoli is a member of the Cruciferae family, which also includes brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower and rutabaga. While most cruciferous vegetables contain sulforaphane, the amount of the chemical in the plants fluctuates greatly from one strain to another. Eventually, scientists hope to be able to tell consumers which cruciferous plants offer the greatest protection against cancer.

The latest findings seem to support recent changes in the Canadian government's food guide to healthy eating in 1992, in an attempt to shift Canadian diets away from red meat, the digestment of health amended the food guide to increase the number of recommended fruit and vegetable servings from five to 10 a day. (A typical average night consist of an apple or orange, or half a cup of vegetables.) According to Susan Sutherland, a dietitian with the Ottawa-based Canadian Produce Marketing Association, people who want to boost their levels of protective enzymes should eat a variety of cruciferous vegetables. To avoid destroying the beneficial chemical, vegetables should be cooked only for a few minutes, at all.

"It looks like mother was right all along," said Sutherland. Personal adjustments to eat these vegetables will likely leave Bruce Bard busy for many years to come.

TOM PENNELL

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PEOPLE

Victory at long last

Sweden's 32-shot victory in the gold-medal game at the Lillehammer Olympics broke the hearts of Canada's national hockey team—and Canadians. But the world hockey championship in Sweden proved to be sweet vindication. In the May 6 final, the Canadian team, composed mostly of NHL players from teams that did not make the playoffs, remained tied 3-1 with Finland after overtime and a five-on-five shootout.

In the sudden-death shootout, first followed, **Lao Robitaille** deflected Finland's **Jarmo Myllys** and backhanded the puck into the net. Then, goalie **Bill Ranford** stopped the Finnish shooter—and Canada captured its first world hockey gold since 1961. "This is our sport," said **Red Redmond**, who scored Canada's tying goal late in the third. "And there is no denying that right now." Call it sporting justice.



Robitaille scores Ranford with champagne sweet

Odd, but close

For **Tony Randall**, taking *The Odd Couple*—with **Jack Klugman**—on the road is a case of a friend in need. Randall, best known as Felix in *Kluge's* *Over the Top*, TV version of the stage play, has devoted much of his time lately to his National Actors Theatre, a not-for-profit inventory company. "It has been my dream all my life," says Randall, 76. His company just completed its third season on Broadway—but funding is tight. Enter Klugman and *The Odd Couple*, which plays in Toronto next month. "He said, 'You and I will go on the road, we'll take no salary and we'll make a fortune for the theatre,'" says Randall. "That's a friend 'buddy'."



Randall (left), Klugman: "we'll make a fortune"

A swinging singer



Vossie: "no problems, no decisions"

Rock Vossie has been a celebrity in Quebec for five years, and he has played to sold-out concerts throughout Europe. Now, the New Brunswick-born singer is introducing himself to the rest of Canada with an English-language album, *It's Always Be There*. In the midst of a five-city Canadian tour, Vossie says that life is more hectic now that he is back after performing in Europe for two years. "Last time, by the end of the tour I wasn't happy but now more," he explains. But he says he has found a better way to handle the pressure—singing, the profitable sport of golf. "Nothing can follow you out on the course—no problems, no decisions, no tour dates," Vossie adds wistfully. "It's just you and golf."



Kerchik: "telling people where they just have to move"

Head over heels

Cynthia Kerchik is fast becoming Canada's *Elle* magazine's favorite. Her *Elle* magazine-produced *Everyday Workout* TV show airs not only in Alberta and the Atlantic provinces, but also on U.S. cable and in Hong Kong. And earlier this year, Kerchik was named by *New York City-based Self* magazine as the No. 1 female exercise-show instructor in North America. "Since this push from *Self*," says the former Miss Canada,

34, "the thought, well, a lot of people out there are great at exercise, so I should grab the platform for a few seconds and let people know 'You just have to move.' That advice seems to work for her. She is planning a book, a productivity program and a new exercise video. And to help her out, she recently signed on with the same agent who represents current U.S. electionman **Sam Powell**. The bonus: "I get to keep my hair," Kerchik jokes.



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schools—likely to establish which programs were academically superior. Says Hobson: "While centers ended up largely on level suspension," but Ruffalo makes an apology. "This is a high-level strategic review at what the province needs, overall and in the long term," she says, adding that Shapiro's assumed employment projections for future students. "That," says Ruffalo, "is exactly what we never got accomplished before."

At the same time, Hobson is also facing criticism for failing to confront a major obstacle in the way of reauthorization. University charters, as well as quasi-college agree-

ments, require that all academic decisions be approved by university senates. Those bodies are largely made up of professors and deans from across campus—people who are generally loath to put fellow academics out of work. Adapting a narrow view of any move to discontinue education, Hobson wants to ignore the recent protection clause. "We will be obliged to keep people out of faculty," says Hobson, "as we intend to admit students for them to teach."

Such tough talk, in closing, minister MacEachern to begin responding to local. "We may not be able to make the alternate

academic decisions," MacEachern told Marlowe. "But we control university funding, and we control the verification of teachers, and you can be sure we will cut the first and withdraw the second, to effect the changes we want." Those threats in turn, are causing some university presidents to question whether academic decisions—widely regarded as a cornerstone of democracy—are effectively on the chopping block. Costello says, St. Francis Xavier's University. "The government is basically saying: 'There are tough, to hell with you!'"

Ironically, some observers say that MacEachern's decision to give St. Francis Xavier another year to prove its worth—despite Shapiro's recommendations—is he closed—shows just how little things are changing in Nova Scotia. MacEachern earned his own education degree at St. F. X. And Hobson and others say that it was because the university put up a fight that it was given a year of extension. "It was clearly a political decision, not an academic one," insists Hobson. Lawless bristles at the accusation. "We certainly made the point loud and clear that if they closed this department, they were closing education for all of Nova Scotia, northeast of Halifax," he says. "I would like to see the MLAs heard that and admit," Jaska Lawless. "Is that politics or is it just a fact?"

As the conflict rages, Hobson is paying to announce recommendations for reform in engineering and computer science. And she will soon launch a search for someone to chair a committee to examine the province's business programs, the two largest of which are located at universities Dalhousie and St. Mary's—a very tough task, as Hobson describes it. "I will want someone for that job," she adds, "who can walk on water."

Meanwhile, a quick瞥 of a newspaper's editorial analysis that she has prepared on the longer range issues facing Nova Scotia universities is turning up as a comparison across the province. It reads in part: "There are no... programs... policies... priorities that are correct," and calls for a "self-renewal concept" style approach to tackling the renewal and restructuring needed in the university system. "And although that report makes little mention of Nova Scotia's support of so many out-of-province students, a covered committee is examining that and other issues."

And the day of battle, Ruffalo makes an optimistic note, stating that she views her role as temporary, if not always comfortable. "Ultimately, I would like to pull back, and see the universities become more self-renewing," she says. "In fact, I would like the system to be like the province: Entrenched in its better days, with overbearing policy adherence, but with dynamism at local levels and with local cultures actively maintained." That is a noble goal—but for now, Nova Scotia's academic community is looking less like the modern Empire than the former Yugoslavia.

VICTOR OSTER

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by Peggy Greenstein-Yamamoto

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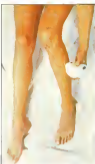
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Betting on a resurrection



BY MARTIN KNELMAN

When Martha Biles moved from Toronto to Calgary in 1979 and got involved in the oil business, she entered a difference in the collective psyche. Financial caution was no longer the alibi for inactivity. "In the oil patch," says Biles, whose father was one of the oilfielders of the

Canadian Tire empire, "you use a property and you think, 'Wow, maybe one day this will be a winner.' And then you go right ahead and take the high risk." Biles, a major shareholder at Canadian Tire, led a similar risk of high-stakes fever in the late summer of 1995, when Toronto producer Madonna Smith showed up at Biles' cottage on Ontario's Lake Simcoe with tapes of a musical written by a couple of unknowns in their mid-20s. Smith referred to them as "the boys," and brought one of them, Andrew Selouson, along. The show they had written was about Napoleon Bonaparte.

Biles had been one of Smith's investors for the 1987 Canadian tour of the musical *Cats*, but *Napoleon*—a home-grown creation—was a different venture. Since Biles did not have a serious interest in the cottage, she had to use her car listening to the tape. The frisky entrepreneur has a reputation for tough-mindedness, but this was a case of love at first hearing. "I thought, 'What. You hear the right elements and you know there's oil coming through.'"

Indeed, what Biles and the 25 other investors went on to measure was underwhelming response from the critics, rows of empty seats at

Toronto's Elgin Theatre—well, late last week, a decision to close the show on May 29 drove investors ahead of schedule. Attendance had averaged a disappointing 39 per cent of the Elgin's 1,300-seat capacity. But Smith and her associates are still busy raising the \$6 million they need for a London production now scheduled to open in the fall, and are on the verge of announcing a British edition. "There's a great appetite for new shows in London," she said. "We've received enquiries from four major theatres." Smith said. Madonna's left badly about closing early in Toronto. "But we're thankful we have a chance to go to London rather than planned," she added. "We looked at Toronto as a tryout town, like New Haven in the old days. Now we know what we have to do in the show."

Meanwhile, Biles and other investors who put up the most: \$164,000 each, cost of developing and staging the Toronto show remain silent about Napoleon's prospects for conquering the world. "They were confident that when the musical opens in London this fall, it will enjoy the kind of huge success that will make Toronto feel ashamed of failing to support it. They are not believers who can sit and see the black and garbage out at the ground zero while those around them act as if the hell were dry. 'Nobody is abandoning us on the investors side,'" says Selouson, 28, who wrote the book and lyrics in collaboration with music composer Timothy Williams, 27. "We knew we could count on them even on our darkest hour."

Investors are increasingly aware that there is money to be made in entertainment. And enough people with cash are prepared to backstage stage productions that Garth Drabinsky's *Love Valentines* musical Camp at Canada's (Pleasure of the Globe Show Booth) began selling shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange one year ago. Still, it takes a certain momentum to get money into song and dance instead of park benches. When the industry, people who invest in theatre are usually called angels. And Smith, the most prolific 60-year-old producer who first became interested in *Napoleon* in 1986, notes that "angels take risks. They don't have to. But deep down they're lions. They love show biz."

Nine years ago, Smith and her partner, Ernie Robinson, and their partner, Tina VanderHorst, lured two Toronto acts to Broadway North by staging *Cats* at the Elgin. It ran from 1992 to 1997 before leaving the country. A Roosevelt theatre's wife and mother of four, Smith was hooked on theatre early on her father, George Deley, built and ran the Lakeland Plaza Royal Ballroom on Toronto's waterfront. And she has always moved at a canter where there is money.

For help with fundraising for *Napoleon*, she recruited her son, real estate developer Geoffrey Smith. Many investors brought more than the \$25,000 minimum stake of three units. Some of the money came from acquaintances who had invested in smaller Madeline Smith productions, including *Just a Minute* and *Lady Ship of Hymen*. But make *Cats* which was backed largely by a group of Smith's friends, *Napoleon* attracted a diverse group of investors. About half the money was raised by the investment house of Susan McCarthy Securities Ltd. Says senior partner Leighton McCarthy: "Frankly, I didn't think a couple of young boys could produce a world-class musical. But they gave me a tape, and when I listened to it, I realized this was a high-risk venture that might succeed."

Part of the risk has to do with the stiff competition in Toronto. The city has become the third biggest concentration of theatre seats in the English-speaking world, behind London and New York City. Four big musicals were already running when *Napoleon* opened—*Miss Saigon*, *Phantom of the Opera*, *Crazy for You* and *Show Boat*—all battling to keep tickets filled. *Napoleon* had five smaller plays, including *Cats* in the Toronto theatre district. Richard O'Connell, "and there was a question whether this might be the one show to make money."

That did not deter Robert Acheson, who was a senior vice-president at Stata McCarthy. The last season moved to Joffreyman Paramount Capital Corp. where it took over headlining for *Napoleon*. He put on \$250,000 for the show. "This is a risk taker," says Acheson. "And I felt the show deserved what SM's original cast album had become a strong success or, at worst, Toronto's biggest 1997 ticket failed *Napoleon* was No. 1 in its top-20 list."

Now, everyone's sights are set on London. It seems unlikely that many Canadian cast members will go with the show. But *Napoleon* will be regarded as a Canadian cultural export, and several of the Toronto investors will fly over to see the musical live, including Barbara Biles. "I know I could have lost money if my partner, Napoleon, and I don't think I'm going to be sorry," she says. "The show is a risk, but I'm not. But by the same, Napoleon goes to London it's going to be fantastic."

Certainly it seems a shrewd move to take the show to London rather than to New York first, given the British penchant for historical shows and the fact that no single review in England can do more than the way a negative notice from The New York Times can. There is no guarantee the show's investors will suffer at all, but at least they are betting in the right place. And to some extent, the investors would be right.

With *Napoleon*, Acheson worried for a while that he had made a mistake. He admits that during the first preview performance, "I thought I was losing my money quickly." But by opening night two weeks later, the show was much improved and he had regained confidence. "I have no doubts that *Napoleon* is going to take London by storm," says

Acheson. "When it does, there will be one hell of a return on capital." Indeed, the promise of an international afterlife was one of the most appealing features for investors. They bought a stake not only in *Napoleon*'s Toronto run, but also in worldwide productions, including the one planned for London. Their backing also includes some protection in the form of tax write-off allowances.

Although as far *Napoleon* has not proved that it has legs, history suggests that big musicals take a long time to be developed. Two years ago Garth Drabinsky's production of *Blue of the Face* was nearly bankrupted by its own grossing gains. But got no money and played in small houses during its summer-long run at Toronto's St. Lawrence Centre. But it did moderately well in Los Angeles West End, and then moved to Broadway, where it closed in 1990. Tony awards and is still running a year later.

Maybe it was academic to assume that *Napoleon* could compete with megamusicals that had the stamp of international success on their foreheads before they arrived in Canada. But it was the industry's Canada culture at *Napoleon* that appealed to many investors. Sebastian and Williams were both raised in Victoria, and most of the crew and cast are Canadian, with the notable exception of French actor Justin Pradier as the wife role and British actor Alan Morant as Josephine. "I've got up with Canadians who think everything is better when it comes from somewhere else," says Barbara Biles. A Part Canada, that, and who was invited to invest in *Napoleon*. "Why are Canadians so interested about investing our own?" According to investor Nicholas Ross, a senior partner in the accounting firm of Ernst & Young, the backers were so sure that when Smith and Robinson would add additional financing of \$200,000 in April, "most of the investors stepped right up to the plate and put up the extra money."

The extra money was used partly to finance a TV ad campaign, which paid off only slightly in improved attendance, and partly to pay for rehearsal time to introduce changes. "It's bigger, tighter and more emotionally involving now," says Dornikowski, who recently reviewed the show on radio. "The show is now making its money has been improved." The low story

has been strengthened and the staging time has been cut by 25 minutes to just over 25 hours. The changes were implemented under Glen Kolby, a choreographer who stepped in after the original director, John Wood, was "rescued from his contract." And confidence soared when SM's original cast album had become a strong success or, at worst, Toronto's biggest 1997 ticket failed *Napoleon* was No. 1 in its top-20 list.

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Biles, owner of *Napoleon* (top right), along with

The golden touch

A patron puts her money where her heart is

Hey, you with the Carley witch and the Gaudi shoes. That's right, you're the Jasper convertible speeding art to that 19-hole remote country hideaway. Joan Chalmers wants to know why you aren't spreading some of your wealth around to Canadian artists. As one of the top arts patrons in the country, Toronto-based Chalmers has every right to ask. Turning 60 this week, she has devoted her life to funding, leveraging and otherwise helping around Canadian culture. And it takes her that so few wealthy individuals are helping to bolster artists, most of whom barely scrape by at the best of times. "The public dollars aren't there and the corporate dollars aren't there at the moment," says Chalmers. "There should be more money coming from the money families in Canada who probably are 50 times as well off as I am. There are people on the street starving in one year who no other billionaires are."

The support and encouragement of creative people is a cause that Chalmers shared with her late parents, former Maclean's Hunter Ltd. chairman. Plus, Chalmers and his wife, Joan, the senior Chalmers gave millions of dollars and much of their time to dozens of organizations, including the Canadian Opera Company and the Windsor Ballet of Canada. Growing up in a household where art was revered and creators were frequent guests, Joan Chalmers came to share her parents' passion. She has helped to establish and financially buttress institutions ranging from the Canadian Crafts Council to Toronto's Young People's Theatre. The countless beneficiaries of her generosity, some of which is channelled through her Woodmen Art Foundation, include the Glenn Gould Foundation and the Talarious Baroque Orchestra, as well as some notched facilities in Toronto's City House Housing for people with AIDS. That Chalmers is known for giving a lot more than money. "Artists see her in this person who passionately loves what they do," says William Doyle, CEO of Harbourfront Centre, a



Chalmers: she wants more wealthy people to hand out artists

Toronto cultural facility. "She's down there in the trenches, sitting on boards and working as a volunteer. She never looks it over any body. In fact she's quite shy and I think it says ways embossed by the money."

Her father died last year at 96, three years after his wife's death. And as his health deteriorated, Chalmers had increasingly become the manager of her family's arts patronage. Much of that takes place through the Chalmers Fund, established in 1979 when Joan and her father each put up \$300,000 towards artist training, grants and cultural prizes for artists in various disciplines. Over the years, the fund has increased the size of the fund, which is administered by the Ontario Arts Council. And last week, at a ceremony for this year's 16 winners, who shared

\$300,000, Chalmers declared an additional \$5 million from her father's estate, bringing the total to \$51 million. She also said that over next year the funds will expand to celebrate an artistic director, an arts administrator and a documentary filmmaker.

Chalmers's voice broke when she told the crowd at Toronto's Winter Garden Theatre that her father had "given such an Canadian artist." That truth is also central to Joan Chalmers. "She has always been—and I think this feeling applies to a lot of entrepreneurs—one of us," says former Harkins House of London, Ont., now Kingston. Over the 30 years he has known her, House has carried out a number of commissions for Chalmers, including a set of average dishes. "She said, 'I would really like you to have a good time making them.' So whenever I refer to it as the Chalmers pleasure commission."

The Toronto house that the jovial Chalmers shares with her partner of eight years, businesswoman Barbara Aneshberg, 44, is filled with works by Canadian artists and craftspeople. From the down, air vent grates and light fixtures are handmade works of art. Chalmers studied interior design at the Ontario College of Art, and there worked as a magazine art director before devoting her old full-time to philanthropy in the 1960s. She frequently opens up her home to arts organizations for lobbying or fund-raising parties, partly she says to prove that crafts are more than just "houseware only."

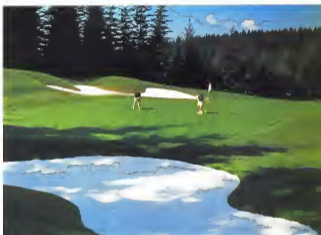
In a sense, Joan Chalmers is the public face for both her and Aneshberg, who can become on many projects. "Usually, Joan is more central than I am," says Aneshberg. "They won't let me near a board. She can take most of the crap that I can." The two are currently working on a \$550,000 project called Survivors.

In Search of a Voice, for which they have commissioned works inspired by the testimonies of breast cancer survivors from 24 established Canadian female artists—including Vancouver's Garbo Park and Winnipeg's Wanda Kopp. Their aim is to generate discussion and raise money for women's initiatives at cancer treatment. The show is to open next February in Toronto, then travel across the country.

One of the creators participating in the project is Dorothea N.S., writer and sculptor Dawn MacNair. The artist has known Chalmers for about 15 years. "I see her as much more than a patron," says MacNair. "I see her as a thoughtful, intellectual person who gives much more than money."

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Horror in the shadows

An author sheds light on child abuse

OUR LITTLE SECRET: CONFRONTING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN CANADA

By Judy Stred
(London House 222 pages \$27)

Many of the crimes were committed in a private church office, at the end of a residential street in St. George's Cathedral in Kingston, Ont. In a sacred old case chair, John Gallene, once, choirman and pedophile, subjected choirboys to young as nine to repeated sexual assault for 16 years. Referred by parents who were ignorant by his position, Gallene was able to cope with sexual impunity. In fact, as Toronto journalist Judy Stred notes close in the harrowing chapter about Gallene that begins *Our Little Secret*, the choirman's story may be one of the most horrific cases of child sexual abuse ever to come to light in Canada. Not because of the acts committed—thousands of children have endured similar nightmares. The special terror of the Kingston crimes lies in the number of non-vested people who suspected Gallene or should have suspected him, and did nothing. *Our Little Secret* is a powerful indictment of a society that has too often looked the other way. And as it chronicles how abuse occurs and how it devastates its victims, it sends a clear message to impose concerned about the safety of children which police and society say, "Truth happens here."

In her introduction Stred acknowledges that the book's subject matter made it difficult to write. It is also difficult to read. Chapter after chapter reveals details of these as horrific that they sometimes defy comprehension, but Stred deliberately chose cases in which the perpetrator has been convicted and the facts are in dispute. Such situations are on one, since abusers often plead guilty to obtain lighter sentences. And those who have a reputation as respectable citizens seek to ward the graphic testimony of victims Stred goes further, interviewing police officers, psychiatrists and, where possible, the victims or their relatives by stitching together details of place, sequence and personality. The author has created stories with the gritty impact of an eye-opening documentary. As she concludes: "In such these horrors, we need to know."

Denial of child sexual abuse that affects an estimated 12,000 Canadian children every year, occurs at almost every level. Abusers typically deny that they have performed the acts or that their victims were harmed by them. And on the victims' side, children frequently refuse to tell their "little secrets," fearing that Stred will attach to them a bad and attempt to protect their damaged identities. They are even heard with the cooperator Andrew Swanson, one of the few victims of Gallene to publicly acknowledge his abuse, recalls that his relationship with the case was "like a marriage." Swans



son and 10 other victims have launched a \$100,000 lawsuit for alleged negligence by church officials. Gallene is due to be released in October after serving four years of a six-year sentence.

Parents and other relatives, including those of the offender, often offer the most resistance to the truth. In a chapter about convicted pedophile Alex Hamilton, a Toronto-area high school teacher who targeted vulnerable Asian children, Stred describes the towering anger of Hamilton's father against the authorities. Although Hamilton already had three convictions for child abuse, his father still defended him. He blamed verbal abuse at a Toronto police officer who was investigating the most recent

charges against his son and gave him a poor criminal record. Last fall, Hamilton pleaded guilty to assaulting two Vietnamese-born children in Toronto. He was sentenced to 12 months in jail.

Some abused children suppress the memories altogether, and this can lead to severe emotional disturbance or schizophrenia, including multiple personality disorder (also known as split personality). A large section of the book deals with the courageous struggle of such victims to remember, and then resolve, their untold anguish. In her determination to spotlight the horrors of sexual assault on children, however, Stred glosses over current concerns that some allegations are fabricated, and others the result of so-called false memory syndrome. Still, Stred's intent is to expose the reality of abuse. And, in the process, she comes up with some tales of impressive bravery.

The book's final chapter deals with the McNall family of Scarborough, a Toronto suburb with 2000 sisters Jay, Jill and Julie McNall, along with their childhood friend Constantine, then all in their late 20s or 30s, decided to

take the matter further. Donald McNall, to court on charges of sexual abuse. Initially, a publication has doubted the case in severity, even after McNall was convicted in 1991. But although it had been suggested for their benefit, the women have requested that it be lifted.

The judge refused. When Jay is a letter to the *Crows* proponent, Mary that: "I have already suffered as a result of the abuse. I shouldn't be forced into silence." On appeal, the ban was lifted and the original sentence of two years less a day increased to eight years. If the case for abuse is telling the story, then Stred like the McNalls, has gone a long way towards helping the process begin.

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She sells Sechelt

An author spins intrigue on the West Coast

A TOUCH OF PANIC

By L.R. Wright
(Doubleday, 277 pages, \$24.95)

In the past 10 years, Canadian mystery writers have staked out their own territory of murder and mayhem. Howard (his wife) Henry Casperson books capture the seamy workings of Vancouver, based on St. Catharines. Don Eise Wright's police dramas. Charlie Solter investigates deaths in crime novels at Toronto. Laurence Goetz sets his characters loose in the rain streets of Vancouver, while Edward Phillips whips up truly hot local confections and Montreal's Anglo upper classes that the most interesting setting comes upon L.R. Wright's crime fiction—British Columbia's Sechelt Coast, an idyllic peninsula near Vancouver reached only by ferry. In *A Touch of Panic*, as in her four earlier mysteries, that lush location is as much as strong an element as its characters, with blue-eyed blonds basking across the

seawatch" and "they're not really from these coastal towns."

They also live with a certain degree of crime. And that is the responsibility of Peter Bell. In the first introduction in Wright's 1996 book, *The Sechelt*, which has two books by British crime queen Robb Grant. It is the coastal Edgar Award for best mystery novel. Albert's on-camera, off-camera life with Theresa Cassaday. Mitchell has progressed to the point where they are living together—a fact that delights Albert but worries Mitchell. Perhaps that is why she is easily flustered by the suggestion of the wealthy Gordon Murphy, a handsome colleague whose advances are easily spurned as a threatening prospect. For his part, Albert must contend with



Wright murder, horror

lying while. With his graceful writing and insight into character, *A Touch of Panic* is another welcome dispatch from Wright's beloved Sechelt Coast.

DAVID THORPE

A in two families

The dads are unemployed and money is tight

One movie is set in Brooklyn, N.Y., the other in Massachusetts. England. Both are neighborhood dramas with a close edge, about families struggling to make ends meet while the rest of the world is merrily going on. And both films come from conventional dramatic known for bringing a political agenda to the screen: *Black American* (Universal) Spike Lee and British provocateur Ken Loach. But with *Crosby*, Lee takes a break from the socially aware quest that defined *Malcolm X* (1993) to create a collected, and sophisticated, family reunion.

In *Stepping Stone*, men while. Leach keeps his anger searching on the back burner while dealing his comic workday with a wife and a young girl. In *Stepping Stone*, men while. Leach keeps his anger searching on the back burner while dealing his comic workday with a wife and a young girl. In *Stepping Stone*, men while. Leach keeps his anger searching on the back burner while dealing his comic workday with a wife and a young girl.



Scene from Crosby: sweating, squabbling and soul train

down, his movie gradually gets better. The young boy (Gavin Hastings), the water surrounded by four brothers, emerges as the central character. Through her eyes, the movie begins to acquire some focus.

Like any Spike Lee movie, *Crosby* can take some casual scenes—there is a protracted sequence of Tracy watching on television as drug users part the movie on a quiet Puerto Rican in the central section of a supermarket. The movie also has a great social track, but musical numbers become a busy substitute for script. The story is shapeless. It unfolds in a series of vignettes in an age of misanthropy, with one boy (Gavin Hastings) and another (Gavin Hastings) in a place of blue-eyed youth. Woodard's face shines and a role and screen presence, another musician's dignity, and as the screen musician settles

back. And in a movie without a political agenda, his moderate style is merely pleasant. When Tracy goes to stay with her grumpy suburban relatives in the South Lee keeps the images soft in optical effect that makes everyone look long and narrow. After 20 minutes, Lee's style is so soft that you want to yell, "Cut it out!"

Loach does not resist in any straightforward office in *Stepping Stone*. His screenwriter's naturalism makes it easy to forget that any act of shooting is a choice. In a scene with his daughter's dress for her first communion, in a series of close-ups, he makes her mother's face a series of close-ups, he makes her mother's face a series of close-ups, he makes her mother's face a series of close-ups.

Loach's great story of construction workers. *Stepping Stone* is a direct result of his documentary-like approach. The director shows a construction worker's life in a thick regional dialect that can be a challenge to decipher. Surprisingly, *Stepping Stone* turns out to be much more than a career-long study of working class life. In the end, the movie goes up into a heart-pounding thriller. And tragically, Bob finds some more in the Boston Catholic Church—the source of his financial dilemma.

While Loach makes it clear that Bob's willingness to sacrifice himself for a communion dress is a touching moment, it is a touching moment, it is a touching moment, it is a touching moment.

The director's naturalism is a bit of a pity. His film does not turn the Church into the energy. In fact, in an amazing way, the film's great (Gavin Hastings) becomes a kind of secular saint, the one person capable of stilling in such a sense of prayer.

Loach makes the tragedy of *Stepping Stone* a human political statement. But instead of speaking out his solution, Loach leaves the audience. When Bob visits a son's association among all the little actors named on a bulletin board for cinema goes directly cutting a larger picture with the religiously beautiful. It is then a wonderful. The film is a wonderful. The film is a wonderful. The film is a wonderful.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON

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Wells (left), Mansbridge: a retreat from the 2002 strategy

the hard news and background segments. They apparently want Mansbridge to present the news all the top while Wells would host an interview and leisure segment.

For some viewers, a new format would solve many of the problems they had come to associate with *Prime Time News*. Ian Thomson, spokesman for the 40,000-member lobby group Friends of Canadian Broadcasting, says the program is widely dominated by news about political and business elites, and suffers from a lack of reflective and analytical material. Peter Smith, president of Toronto-based Media Buying Services Ltd., which purchases advertising space for companies such as E! and MTV, says that news and current affairs segments have become so blurred that both viewers and advertisers are confused about the show's objective.

Other critics contend that *Prime Time*'s shortcomings are symptomatic of much deeper problems that the CBC faced last season. Michael Nolan, an associate professor at the University of Western Ontario graduate school of journalism, says the board and senior management have failed to develop a strategy to ensure that the CBC can survive the competition from direct broadcast satellites, which will deliver hundreds of channels available to Canadians within a couple of years. Wayne Sherre, a Vancouver communications consultant and author of the 1993 book *Pinkie to Black: A Journey for the CBC*, is even harsher in his assessment of the corporation's leadership. "These guys are just going down into the crisis," said Sherre, a former CBC TV manager for British Columbia. "They have no vision of what a public broadcaster should be."

Other observers maintain that the reigning strategy at least addressed the need to make CBC television distinct from commercial alternatives. Tom Fearn, who as a CBC vice-president was widely credited as the prime architect of the reorganization, says it was designed to showcase Canadian talent and programming that was not available elsewhere. Fearn, now senior vice-president of Toronto-based Boston Broadcasting Inc., says that such staples as *Adventure*, *Clarissa Explains It All* and *Coronation Street* provided

alternatives to the hard news and leisure segments. "It had been clear for some time that the reputation wasn't working," said *Prime Time* co-host Peter Mansbridge. "We've alienated a lot of people and it's going to take hard work to get them back into the tent."

Some critics maintain that if the CBC is pursuing higher ratings for its news show, it must do more than simply move a block to 10 p.m. They contend that the program badly needs a new format. Mansbridge and co-host Pamela Wallin take turns presenting news stories in the first 30 minutes, then conduct interviews or introduce leisure reports in the remaining 40 minutes. Mansbridge hinted that he, Wells and the show's senior producers will be discussing format and a number of other issues over the summer. But CBC insiders also requested anonymity, and that network executives have already suggested reverting to the *National Journal* formula, with a much closer break between

With the CBC news back at 10, what else will change?

It began as a bold experiment and it ended as a high-profile failure. Last week, the board of directors of the CBC announced that next fall *Prime Time News*, the network's top news and current affairs program, will be moved from the 9 p.m. time slot it has occupied since November 1980 back to the 10 p.m. spot at its popular predecessors, *The National* and *The Journal*. The move had seemed inevitable as ratings fell and critics questioned the show's content and format. But, for many Canadians, the biggest problem with *Prime Time News* was simply the hour slot. David Harrison, president of a Toronto company that purchases millions of dollars worth of television time each year for advertising clients like Labatt's, Honda, Miller and American Express, said that as a parent of two young children he simply hasn't got the time to watch a 10 p.m. newscast. "I have been experience that it really doesn't fit into people's lives," says Harrison. "As a viewer, I watch CTV's *Late News* about 11 a lot more than I used to."

So do many other Canadians. The private network's widely reported attacks on an image survey of 13 million, compared with *Prime Time*'s 60,000 viewers—roughly the reverse of the figures before the CBC made its time and format changes. Many ob-

servers view the CBC's move as a significant retreat from the highly publicized repositioning strategy that accompanied the new program. Under that plan, the evening newscast began with heavily oriented viewing until the 9 p.m. news, then concluded with two hours of programming aimed at an adult audience. The failure of the flagship program to draw viewers put the entire plan in question. "It had been clear for some time that the reputation wasn't working," said *Prime Time* co-host Peter Mansbridge. "We've

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catch the fastest man in the world there.

—Linford Christie

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A friend who stayed on in South Africa

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

One day some months ago, your agent was mauling around Berlin on a mini-motorcycle, looking for trouble but being broke in spite of hope of finding it. At a youth hostel I handed up on another day on a mini-motorcycle. His name was Terry and he was a young South African architect.

We hit it off, being two broke on wheels looking for an accident. After some trouble some days and a few anonymous nights in San Berlin, I headed east for Warsaw and he headed west, on roadwork to meet in southern Europe some months hence. Oh, center here.

We did so caught up on all the missing love and gossip, and roared around the Rhine, two cars two kids from opposite ends of the world from two societies that could not be more different. If you stuck a pin in your circular globe from Vancouver the farthest spot it will emerge is Cape Town.

Our afternoon, in Moscow, at a red light Terry roared left and I lost him, calling for his car or search with me. Too bad, I thought. He was a nice guy. A year later I walked into a flat in London to pick up a lady and there was Terry, picking up another lady. My talk with South Africa has never ended.

The tragedy of the country now is the constant violent alarm bells always being that it has been so gifted. It has the climate of southern California. It has the beauty of southern California. It has views as good as California, beaches as good, food even more magnificent. It has had, in fact, a higher standard of living than southern California. It has even a superb motorcycle had a road (so many two-lane roads) and a lovely shore and also had a husband who lived in an area stuck at the bottom of the golden who cut the love and watched the car and did the chores.

This is, if you were white. The only downside was that it was going to come to an end—if you did not have your throat slit first.

Terry and I kept in touch. When it seemed the Apartheid system was leading the country to disaster, he like so many of



the discouraged young when thoughts of leaving. Since at the time I had an architect as a friend, I advised him to go relative to where a life in white-collar Canada could compensate for leaving a country he loved but despised.

He stayed, but he worried wondering whether his government's reluctant involvement into reality could keep pace with world opinion. On a visit there, I wrote about a friend and an encounter at the typewriter considered whether I should use his name. Considering the political climate, and what damage his views might do to his profession, I decided not to. That's how bad things were.

The heavy thinkers have decided that the economic sanctions—and international boycotts initiated first of all by John Datsis—forced the only progressive action in Africa to abandon apartheid and give rule to

the blacks. It wasn't that, it was experience of such as Terry.

On another visit, he told of a recent trip to Houston with his wife. Confused in a strange city, he asked a pedestrian for directions. The lady was not only obliged but guided the foreigners for several blocks to get them to their destination. Recognizing volunteer activity, he shyly asked them where they were from. When told "South Africa," he bowed on his head and marched away, headily rampant.

Such signals as being social leaders turned to the South Africa (white) soul. The nation is a sports-mad—sort of southern California you could say. Before being cut out of the international forum, its national South African rugby squad was the best in the world. Its cricket eleven was of the same standard. Being denied testing to standards against New Zealand and France in rugby, England and the West Indies in cricket, being boycotted by the best tennis players and track athletes and rock artists—all convinced the supporters of F. W. de Klerk's ruling party that the game was over.

Terry knew it so he had always known it. On a visit, he was being the head man in a prosperous architect firm, he had to worry about the elaborate security alarm system being installed on his beautiful home and gardens. Two rainy neighbors have been engaged by several strangers who couldn't wait for the master bedroom. Ideas don't get released after 20 years in prison.

On the day he was released, your father's neighbor trying to recreate his youth, perhaps, seemed as close to death as one week, being trapped in a Cape Town square between hot fire-breathing racism and police spraying with batonnet. This was no longer just, victims reporters watching South Africa's war, but the battle was over. Now that they had shut on their heads—there's a goal from abroad, he obviously didn't understand the system.

They were right. No one but those men there on comprehended the glorious events of recent weeks. Considering the courage that went before, the dignified and dignified passage of power from white to black has been witnessing on the world's television screens—marked only by the inadvertent fact that the new South African flag looks exactly like the logo for the British Rail system.

Mischievous, like Gandhi before him, simply estimated those who imprisoned him, turning right was on his side. He had the power of job.

And so did Terry. He made the right decision. He stayed.



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Look behind the volunteers and you'll see Rob, Dave and Dave.



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